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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Grandi Stresses Mighty Facts

Cecil Views Arms Conference

Britain Takes Up Its Housing

Scotland Offers a Real Idea

Mr. Hoover Gets His Potatoes

FOREIGN MINISTER DINO GRANDI declares that modern civilization cannot be taken to pieces. In an imposing address to the Council of Foreign Relations in New York he shows how truly modern civilization must be defended as a whole. Today civilization is an organic unit—not a system of separated units as once it was. He suggests his comprehension from the standpoint of a brilliant young statesman of these fundamental facts, so important to the thinking of individuals and of nations today: Civilization must stand or fall—as a whole. The highest act for the common good is, after all, but the purest service to one's self. The peoples of many countries are truly becoming international. Next they will become truly universal. Eventually, says the highest statesmanship, people everywhere will concern themselves with one right—one good.

¶ The St. Lawrence Deeper Waterways project looms steadily in two nations' thoughts. The governors of 10 American states presently will arouse public interest in the great undertaking which, sooner or later, is bound to furnish deep-water transportation and power almost without limit to the United States and Canada. To "drown out" Lachine Rapids and accomplish other proposed feats with the river proper would cost $658,000,000. But the certain returns in mere money alone would be beyond estimation—would be bulging billions.

¶ The Geneva Disarmament Conference will set the world far ahead—or far back. So declares Lord Robert Cecil. He points out that if this great conference, the first in which 60 nations have shared, meets and adjourns without serious advance toward disarming, then public confidence and belief in peaceful settlement will be wholly imperiled. Hence it is difficult to deny his conclusion that what actually depends upon the Disarmament Conference is—the future of the world.

¶ The British Parliament decides to reopen the whole subject of housing. Workers are found to be paying excessive rents, in spite of enormous sums spent by the Government since the war in providing additional living quarters. Rents must be brought into a right relation with wages. This is like a reverberation of the recent American undertaking — President Hoover's home-loaning banks to unfreeze assets and enable countless small earners to become their own landlords. This fact is working deeper into the consciousness of the thinking world: A home hearth for the worker must mean more than a rickety roof over the head.

¶ President Hugh G. Cree of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce proposes a novel aid to statecraft. He suggests a permanent board, mainly from outside political circles, whose business it shall be to tell a government how much of a national income may safely be expended. If Great Britain accepts the suggestion, other needy nations are sure to follow its example. And if the advisory board come like the suggestion from Scotland, one thing is certain: The Government winna be spendin' muckle more than it takes in.

¶ Portugal decides, somewhat tardily, to join in the celebration of the Spanish Republic. There was a reason for the reluctance. Geographically, Portugal is an inset on the Atlantic coast line of Spain and Spain was finding the business of becoming a republic very absorbing. Portugal couldn't approve a republic that might want to absorb the inset.

¶ Italy does more work to strengthen the base of the leaning tower of Pisa. The inclination of the amazing monument is now 16 feet and increasing at about one inch in 30 years. At this rate the tower would stand for 300 years more before crashing down. Here's how the engineers figure such things: A tilting rigid structure will stand so long as a vertical line drawn through its center of gravity passes within its base. But at first glance the timid tourist is sure Pisa's pet has already exceeded all the mathematics of safety.

¶ President Hoover receives his winter supply of potatoes. Governor Gardiner and the Maine growers send them to the White House in a traditional dark blue cart with wheels five feet high, drawn by a pair of oxen. Len Hawks, oxeneer, covers the distance in two weeks. Maine Senators conduct the presentation; President Hoover personally accepts the gift. The glittering limousines of state wait in the drive while cattle and cart hold the White House porte-cochère. Official America smiles at the ox cart, but does not laugh. The spectacle is a momentary revealment of the wholesome, homespun foundations of the United States. Yesterday is seen basing today. Ox carts had to come so that there might be lordly limousines waiting in the drive.

Billboard Reduction Urged by Motorists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Auckland, N. Z.

THE movement in New Zealand against advertising on roadside hoardings, or fences, is receiving strong support from motorists.

At the annual meeting of the South Island Motor Union, it was decided to write to the firms concerned asking them to desist from defacing the countryside with hoardings and stating that if this was not done, the union would take action to compel them to do so.

It was further decided to communicate with automobile associations, requesting them to investigate the possibility of combating the nuisance.

Farm Board's Figures Show Heavy Losses

Present Prices Indicate $42,000,000—Only on Paper, Stone Says

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24—The carefully guarded secret of the amount of wheat held by the Federal Farm Board was revealed today as 189,600,000 bushels. The information was given by Mr. James C. Stone, chairman of the board, at a meeting of the Senate Agricultural Committee under Senator Charles L. McNary (R.) of Oregon, its chairman.

The amount of wheat held is considerably larger than was currently estimated. The figures of wheat purchases and sales revealed that the board will have sustained huge losses in its stabilization operations, due to the decline in wheat prices, unless these prices rapidly rise. The total amount of wheat purchased during the entire stabilization proceedings, Mr. Stone said, was 329,621,052 bushels. The average price paid for this wheat was 81 and a fraction cents a bushel.

Mr. Stone denied that one could figure any "loss" for the board's activity while it was still in the open market. The figure of its loss or gain could not be estimated, he said, till the last sale was made. Losses so far existed only on paper.

Admits "Paper" Losses

However, he admitted that present wheat prices at Chicago are only 55 cents a bushel, as against 81 cents which the board paid for its wheat. The board has sold much of its holdings, Mr. Stone said. On July 1 it owned 257,136,571 bushels and today the amount is down to the 189,600,000-bushel figure.

As against the 81-cents-a-bushel purchasing price, the average sales price of the board's wheat has been only 55 and a fraction cents. Estimates made unofficially at the hearing in connection with Mr. Stone's remarks placed the total amount expended for all wheat purchased from time to time at around $263,700,000 at the 81-cent figure. The amount of wheat, if the balance is sold for the same 55-cent average as that sold to date, would bring back to the Farm Board only $181,300,000. This is a decline of around $82,400,000.

Mr. Stone said the wheat now held is stored in private and public elevators over the country. Carrying charges on the wheat run to 1¼ cents to 1½ cents a bushel per month. The wheat also suffers from deterioration, although Mr. Stone said this could be minimized by better storage.

Board Selling Steadily

The Farm Board is now selling wheat at the rate of 5,000,000 bushels a month in the domestic market plus foreign sales. The board

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

Rail Men in South Accept Wage Cut

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (AP)—Train forces of the Georgia & Florida Railroad who are members of the "Big Four" Brotherhoods have accepted a 10 per cent wage reduction, effective Dec. 1, it was learned today.

Although the agreement authorizing the reduction, made through the offices of the United States Board of Mediation, was signed by the local general chairman, it is understood to have had the approval of the brotherhoods' grand officers. This is believed to be the first time those officers have approved a wage cut during recent years.

The Georgia & Florida, under the agreement, promises not to make a further reduction within a year without discussing the question again with the train men. The road had threatened to stop operations unless a cut was taken.

LOWER WAGES FACE NOVA SCOTIA MINERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLACE BAY—The coal miners of Nova Scotia are facing a possible wage reduction, ranging from 10 to 33 per cent, beginning Feb. 1, 1932.

A circular letter addressed to the various U. M. W. locals, in this district, made announcement that the Dominion Steel & Coal Corporation intended to demand reductions when the new wage scale contract is drawn up. The present contract expires on Jan. 31 next.

FULL CONTROL OVER FINANCES BY INDIA ASKED

Bombay Delegate Gives London Round Table Another Problem

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 24 — Complete control of finance by the proposed new Indian Legislature was demanded by Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, at the Round Table today. Subject only to the emergency powers vested in the Viceroy, the Bombay financier desires to see Indian finance severed from all ties with the Secretary of State for India at Whitehall, or the Bank of England in Threadneedle Street.

His policy runs counter to that being fostered by British delegates, who insist that finance should be a subject reserved in British hands during the period the new constitution is being established. Although Sir Purshotamdas is putting forward the Congress case in regard to finance in India, he is violating the obligation undertaken by Mahatma Gandhi when he agreed to attend the conference that finance would remain as a reserved subject.

In putting forward his case, Sir Purshotamdas contended that no Federal Reserve bank would be acceptable to India unless it was inaugurated by statute in an Indian legislative assembly. He said such a policy would be quite compatible with any safeguards the British might desire, since India would be unable to raise loans in home or foreign markets unless the economic conditions of the country were sound.

Finance shares with the problems of commercial agreements between British and Indians in dividing the federal structure committee into definite groups. The British on the one hand hold they are matters which must be hedged with safeguards until India is completely ready to assume their control; on the other hand extremist Hindus seek full control of these subjects when the new constitution is introduced.

However, moderate Hindus and Moslems are opposed to conceding full powers to the new central legislature immediately. The Moslems are, therefore, taking no part in discussions of these subjects, saying that until communal issues are settled they have no desire to see British control withdrawn at the center.

This attitude has resulted in the debate on safeguards being one-sided in that only extreme Hindu views are being put forward. As a consequence a strong campaign is being waged in the "diehard" British press that the conference should be peremptorily ended. Meanwhile, the Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, is active behind the scenes. He is striving to obtain further agreement on the communal issue and today is conferring with Mr. Gandhi after having had interviews with other community leaders.

Loan Associations Back Hoover Plan For 'Home' Banks

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 24—The plan for establishing a system of Federal Home Loan Banks, which President Hoover has made an Administrative measure to put before Congress, is receiving widespread and enthusiastic approval of building and loan associations throughout the country, according to a statement from Mr. William E. Best, president of the United States Building and Loan League and member of the President's Finance Committee on Home Building.

"Great benefit will come to home buyers and home owners from strengthening the home-owning system and assisting building and loan associations in refinancing short-term mortgages advanced by other financial institutions," Mr. Best said.

The Oklahoma Building and Loan League, the first to meet after announcement of the President's plan, adopted a resolution of approval. Similar action has been taken by the Minnesota League of Building, Loan and Savings Associations, Building and Loan League of Illinois, League of Florida Building and Loan Associations, North Dakota League of Savings, Building and Loan Associations, according to Mr. Best's statement, while Mr. John C. Hall, president of the Missouri Building and Loan League, has indorsed the plan and it will be discussed by the league at a forthcoming meeting.

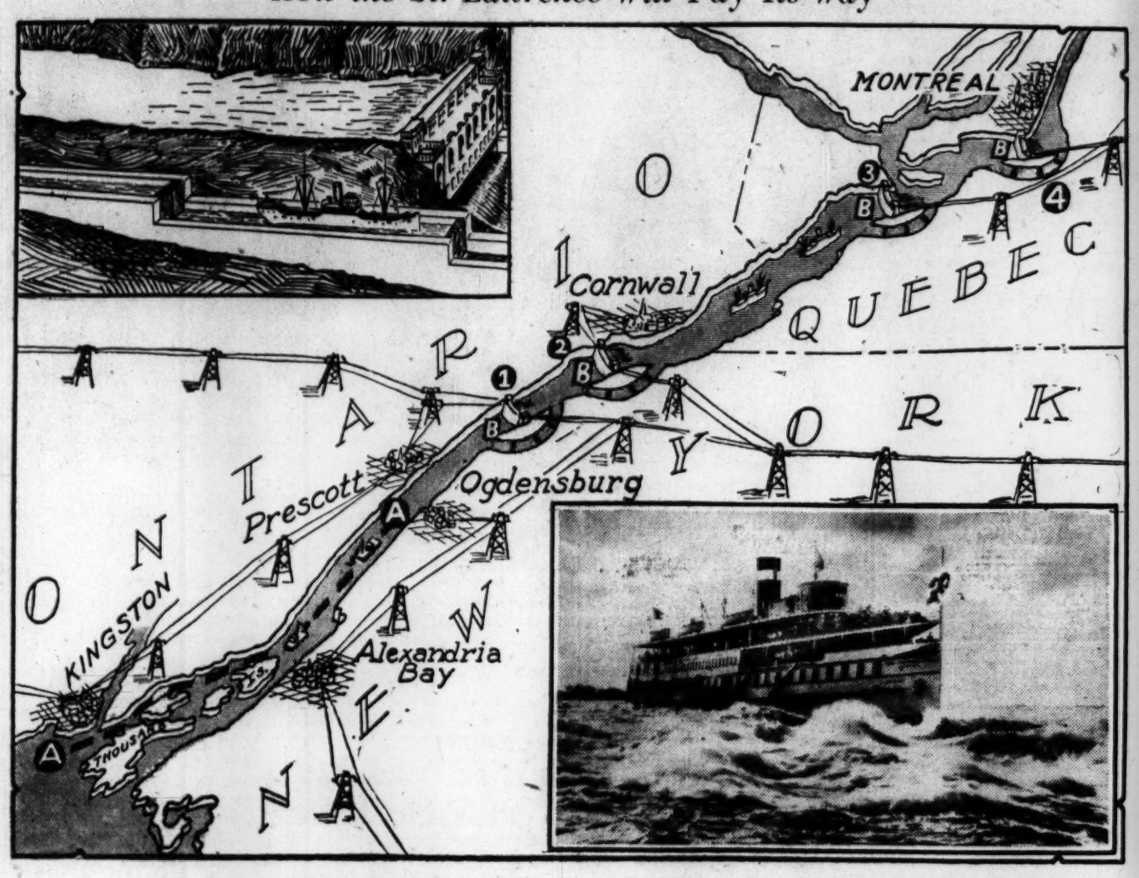
ROCK PILE AWAITS IDLE IN CALIFORNIA

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 24 (AP)—Gov. James Rolph Jr. dealt with the nonresident unemployment situation yesterday through issuance of a proclamation authorizing establishment of rock piles at California's eastern borders where transients without funds or jobs can be put at work.

The Governor also ordered establishment of labor camps where indigent nonresidents already in the State can be put to work on fire trails in return for food and shelter. The proclamation, issued after a lengthy conference today with representatives of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, said:

"California is suffering from an influx of nonresident unemployed at the rate of 1200 a day. The number that already has entered our State with the vague hope of obtaining work or assistance is so large that plans made throughout the State for prevention, and relief of the distress of our own residents are being disrupted."

How the St. Lawrence Will Pay Its Way



Lower Right—Courtesy, Canada Steamship Lines

MAP OF ST. LAWRENCE RIVER FROM LAKE ONTARIO TO MONTREAL

A to A—Deepening Ship Channel by Dredging. B—"Drowned Out" Rapids. 1, 2, 3, 4—Dams, and Locks Through Which Ships Step Down to the Sea. Inset (Upper Left)—Cargo Steamer in One of the Proposed Locks. Inset (Lower Right)—Passenger Steamer Rapids King "Shooting" Lachine Rapids Above Montreal.

O'BRIEN NAMED HEAD OF U. S. TARIFF BOARD

Former Boston Newspaper Man Is Appointed by President

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 — Mr. Robert Lincoln O'Brien of Boston, formerly editor of the Boston Herald, was today named by President Hoover to succeed Mr. Henry P. Fletcher as chairman of the Federal Tariff Commission. Mr. Fletcher's resignation will be accepted at the end of this month, so that he may accompany the American delegation to the League of Nations disarmament conference in February.

Mr. O'Brien's appointment marks one of the most important posts gained for New England in many months. He was born in Abington, Mass., in 1865. He graduated from Harvard in 1891 and has honorary degrees from a number of New England colleges. Though politically a Republican, Mr. O'Brien was the personal secretary of Grover Cleveland from 1892 to 1895. His association with both parties accordingly is regarded as a happy choice for his present position where he must arbitrate on flexible provisions of the Tariff Act.

Mr. O'Brien has had a long career as a newspaper man, in which he has shown liberal tendencies and an interest in international affairs. He came to Washington as correspondent of the Boston Transcript in 1895 and remained here for 11 years, assuming the editorship of the paper in 1906 and retaining it until 1910, when he joined the Boston Herald, of which he was in turn editor. He held this position until recently.

Mr. O'Brien's nomination was indorsed by a list of prominent New Englanders. By a coincidence the man who gave out Mr. O'Brien's biography, following Mr. Hoover's announcement, was Mr. Theodore Joslin, another Boston newspaper man who later became Mr. Hoover's secretary.

Canada and U. S. Reopen Plans To Make St. Lawrence Behave

Negotiate for Making Great River Navigable From Lake to Sea and for Millions of Horsepower as Well—To Cost Billions

Canada and the United States having renewed negotiations concerning the St. Lawrence deeper waterway project, the grandfather of Canadian waterways seems destined at last to be developed into a medium of unrestricted ship travel 2000 miles from the Great Lakes to the sea and to become a powerhouse of hydroelectric energy of unparalleled magnitude as visualized by the joint board of engineers after an official international survey nearly a decade ago.

The proposed roundup of 5,000,000 horsepower in hydroelectric energy —corralled from a stampede of water where the St. Lawrence twists and tumbles down shoals and rapids from Prescott to Lachine—is a stupendous task in itself. But that is a mere by-product of the primary purpose of the St. Lawrence River scheme which the United States and Canada have projected to make this flowing boundary of natural grandeur and economic possibilities the greatest single highway of commerce in the world.

In the wording of the official findings of the joint board of engineers of the St. Lawrence waterway project, reported in 1926, "the interests of navigation on the St. Lawrence are paramount." That is the opinion of the body which both governments have agreed to recognize.

Above the call for power, two nations echo a common need for a new and greater pathway into the heart of regions rich in ore and timber—an unrestricted line of communication between the Atlantic Ocean and the vast storehouses of grain in prairie provinces.

Full observance of the interests of navigation "does not interfere with the beneficial flow of the river for power generaton," according to the joint board of engineers. "On the contrary," the board says, "the improvement of the rapids section of the river for the joint benefit of navigation and power, as a rule, affords much better navigation than could be secured by the improve-

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Maine Reporting Trend Toward Revival of Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine.—A "definite trend toward better employment conditions" is seen by Mr. Charles O. Beals, Maine commissioner of labor and industry. Mr. Beals, known as a conservative forecaster, bases his statement upon announcements which are being received "showing new firms coming into the State and the reopening of some establishments that have been closed down."

A $500,000 contract for building granite to be cut at Stonington recently has been closed; a factory to make bamboo fishing rods by a new process is to be established at Bucksport; Bath is to build a ship for the United States Navy; two new shoe factories are opening in Auburn, and a woolen mill is about to reopen at Camden. Bangor is building a National Guard armory, costing approximately $100,000.

The closing of many seasonal occupations within the past few weeks has produced an increase in unemployment, however, Mr. Beals finds. Conditions in the basic industries of the State remain about as they have for some months.

Relief work will be done locally in each community that needs it, and committees are being formed throughout the State to deal with conditions as they arise. These committees are adopting the slogan "Work instead of charity."

Woman's Turkey-Raising Experiment Puts the 'Gobble-obble' Into Maryland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 24—That Maryland will produce this year a record crop of turkeys, estimated at 300,000, is due in large measure to revolutionary experiments by Mrs. Helen M. Baker, of Quaker Neck, Kent County, a city woman who taught herself how to get wealth on a small, unprofitable farm.

Eight years ago the eastern shore of Maryland contained only a few scattered barnyard turkeys, and a flock of 50 was unusual. This year Kent County alone will send 40,000 to the nation's Thanksgiving feast, and the total production on the shore, in proportion to the small area used, will be greater than the production of the hitherto leading states in the Southwest.

Four years ago it was announced that a southwestern breeder had raised 800 poults from 80 hens. Mrs. Baker, who had had only seven years' experience with the birds, followed by proving that on her own tiny plot of ground she raised a record-breaking flock of 1007 young turkeys from only 40 hens.

Her success inspired many others to follow her example, and today flocks of 500 to 1000 birds are no longer a curiosity in Maryland. Mrs. Baker no longer strives for quantity, but is working to develop breeding stock and show-ring birds, and many of the gobblers in her present flock are worth several hundred dollars each.

Mrs. Baker and her husband, Harold M. Baker, decided 18 years ago to exchange city life, to which they had been accustomed always, for rural life. They invested their savings in a colonial farmhouse and 400 acres on the Chester River, near Chestertown, and began to till the soil. The longer they tilled, the poorer they got, until at last it seemed as if they would be forced to return to the noise and dust of the city.

Chicken raising was tried and abandoned, and it was not until 1920 that Mrs. Baker, in desperation, turned to turkeys. Believing in thought and experiment, she discarded traditions and studied the turkeys themselves. She even learned to talk turkey, as visitors to her pens have discovered. Her flocks are tame and will come at call, answer when she gobbles to them, or run to cover at her hawk signal. But she learned more important things, namely, that turkeys never thrive in company with chickens; that artificial incubation is best; that they do not need a wide range; that, given the proper food and a grassy pen, they lose their desire to wander, and that it is not necessary to keep the ground scrupulously clean, as most experts had advised, provided that the birds themselves are kept clean.

STATES TO CUT HALF OF COTTON ACREAGE

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 24 (AP)—Southern states have definitely aligned themselves behind a movement to bring about a 50 per cent cut in cotton acreage for the next two years to stimulate prices.

Delegations from 10 of 11 states represented at a south-wide conference here yesterday voted favorably on a resolution calling for a general adoption of uniform laws to reduce cotton plantings by half in 1932 and 1933. One delegation was not empowered to vote.

States that have not yet taken legislative steps to restrict cotton acreage were called upon by the conference to do so before Jan. 20 and the governors were urged to convene the legislatures at once to take action.

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REICH FASCISTS SHIFT POLICY TO MODERATION

Party Chiefs Preparing for Expected Control of Government

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—One of the most important tendencies to be remarked in Europe today is that of the National Socialists of Germany—otherwise known as the Nazis or Hitlerites—toward moderation. Their chiefs, and Herr Adolf Hitler in particulaar, are counseling them to abandon the violence which marked their earlier agitations.

There is no doubt that those chiefs are now preparing the evolution of their party and look forward to the time when they will undertake governmental responsibility.

The conversations of Herr Hitler with President von Hindenburg and with ministers of the present government of Chancellor Bruening show an impending change. Apparently the idea of Herr Hitler—expressed roundly—is to abandon the Nationalists of Dr. Alfred Hugenberg, who are definitely reactionary, and the Populists of Herr Dingeldey, who are connected with big business; and to contract, if possible, an alliance with the Center, on condition that the Center breaks with the Social Democrats.

Parties Shift Positions

It is too early to ascertain whether this plan can be carried out. The first step is to reassure the members of the Center. The criticism of the Chancellor is being singularly subdued. It is openly said that the Hitlerites are ready to collaborate with the Center if it frees itself from the somewhat equivocal Marxism on which it now relies. The recent vote of the Reichstag shows that the Hitlerites, with the help of the Nationalists, and even of the Communists, cannot overthrow Dr. Bruening while the middle parties and the Social Democrats remain solid. But they are unquestionably making headway in the country.

The Chancellor cannot ignore the progress made by the Hitlerites in local elections. The question is whether there should be a reconciliation before it is too late, whether there should be an entente before the forthcoming elections for the Prussian Landtag, in which the Hitlerites may well triumph. It is to be noted, too, that Roman Catholic influences are beginning to be engaged on the side of the Hitlerites.

Decisive Elections Coming

Foreign opinion is not negligible. Great opposition has been aroused against the Hitlerites, but it was, above all, based on the extremism of the Hitlerites. Whether it would be so strong if there were not only a more moderate program, but an alliance with recognized moderate parties, is to be doubted. Such an alliance is by no means an accomplished fact. It is merely a possibility, but it is a possibility that has unquestionably been increased by recent events.

Even abroad there has been a remarkable change of tone in the discussions of Herr Hitler. He is taken seriously. Whether he is capable of becoming a political chief, or whether he is simply a firebrand, cannot yet be ascertained.

These are, it will be said, only political speculations of a dubitative character, but it is time to consider the question whether Hitler, the agitator, is to be preferred to Hitler, the politician, or vice versa.

CHINA TRIES NEW WAY FOR LEAGUE AID

Appeal to Article 10 for Guarantee of Independence Being Arranged

FOREIGN ATTACHES LEAVE FOR FRONT

Japan to Ask League to Push for Withdrawal of Chang's Troops

With something approaching deadlock in the League Council's position in relation to the Manchurian crisis, China is preparing a new appeal under a more drastic section of the Covenant—Article 10. This article, which guarantees the territorial integrity and political independence of the members from external aggression, would compel the League either to take action on China's behalf, or else display its impotence.

Meanwhile a serious view is taken of events on the Manchuria front, where there are indications that Japan is planning a move against Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's concentrations at Chinchow. Tokyo's instructions to its League delegate to get the Council to advise withdrawal of Chang's troops is regarded as a sign of coming activity in that neighborhood, since Tokyo could not genuinely demand Chang's withdrawal when it refuses to withdraw its own troops.

Reports from Tokyo indicate that the United States and British attachés in Peiping have arrived at Chinchow for the purpose of investigating the situation there.

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

Staff Correspondent

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Nov. 24—Plans for Chinese appeal to the League of Nations under Article 10 of the Covenant, which guarantees territorial integrity and political independence of members from external aggression, are rapidly taking shape today. A practical impasse has been reached under Article 11, although the plan for an investigation commission to be sent out to Manchuria still holds good and the Council is officially waiting for a reply from the Nanking Government regarding this provision.

But last night Sir Eric Drummond, secretary-general of the League, who previously has kept the Chinese from appealing to the Council under any other articles of the Covenant, sent for his legal advisers to explore the possibilities under Article 10. Sir Eric wishes particularly to know if in the best legal opinion Article 10 required unanimity of the members to be made effective. The reply was firmly in the negative. Therefore the way has been cleared to proceeding to stiffer sections of the League's charter.

Hitherto Sir Eric has brought strong pressure upon the Chinese to stick until the last moment to the conciliatory phases of the Covenant under Article 11. But now he is apparently ready to accept the appeal of Dr. Alfred Sze, the Chinese delegate, under the famous Article 10. The Chinese themselves have long been ready to proceed to this article, which makes action by the Council mandatory. But they waited until the whole Council had its back against the wall with Article 11. Whether the great powers will show themselves more vigorous under Article 10 remains to be proved.

None of the Covenant machinery, however stiffly drafted, can work without the support of the national governments. And if, as many observers are convinced, some important powers have resigned themselves to the impossibility of acting in the present emergency, then Article 10 will be little better than Article 11

But it is a clearer and more discreditable desertion if nothing comes under Article 10, and the Chinese are prepared to proceed to Articles 15 and 16, and any others which offer possibilities of action.

News of serious trouble at Chinchow is alone necessary to bring an appeal under Article 10. Storm clouds gathering there are well recognized in Paris, but definite news is awaited before taking further steps.

Today was particularly quiet here. Dissatisfaction with the Council's inactivity mounted proportionately. Twelve members met this morning for a brief session and made slight alterations in the draft for the investigating committee resolution. The possibility of inserting a general clause which would permit foreign observers to examine into the question of evacuation was considered, but under Article 11 Japan can block any such endeavor. M. Aristide Briand, acting President of the Council, entertained members of the Council, including Mr. Kenkichi Yoshizawa, the Japanese delegate, and Dr. Sze, to lunch, and observers are waiting to see if good food and good cheer will affect the present controversy.

The present mood in almost every circle here is one of outspoken dissatisfaction, and the Council itself cannot escape some of this pressure.

Big Advance by Japan Against Chang's Force Is Believed to Be Near

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Nov. 24 — The Japanese Government has instructed Mr. Kenkichi Yoshizawa, its representa-

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WIDOW WINS DAMAGES FROM LIQUOR SELLER

Wife of Drunkard Held Injured by Sale—$3650 Awarded

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO — Recognizing the damage done by liquor, and placing the responsibility for this damage on the persons who sold the liquor, a jury settled a suit in the Superior Court of Cook County recently by awarding $3650 to a widow and four children whose home had been broken up as a result of the father's drinking.

In despondency, brought on by habitual drunkenness, Sebastian Murzyn, a Cicero (Ill.) coal dealer, committed suicide, having squandered the greater part of his income during his last three years, on whisky. As a result of his habitual drunkenness his family had been deprived of the support they should have had. In consideration of this, the jury ordered the keepers of the saloon where Murzyn bought whisky to pay the widow and her children $3150 actual damages and $500 punitive damages.

Out of his earnings of from $30 to $35 a week, the jury estimated that if Murzyn had given to his family $20 a week for three years—a modest estimate of what they should have had—they would have been approximately $3150 better off, while the punitive damages were added because it was considered a serious offense had been committed.

The case was based on the dramshops section of the Illinois Prohibition Act, which in turn is identical with Section 20 of Title 2 of the Volstead Act, and provides that, "Any person who shall be injured in person, property, means of support, or otherwise by any intoxicated person, whether resulting in death or not, shall have a right of action against any person who shall, by unlawfully selling to or unlawfully assisting in procuring liquor for such intoxicated person, have caused or contributed to such intoxication, and in such action such person shall have a right to recover actual and exemplary damages."

A similar law, making the seller of liquor responsible for any damage done by an intoxicated person, had existed in Illinois for many years previous to the advent of prohibition, and when the Illinois Prohibition Act was adopted it was merely revised to establish uniformity between the state and federal laws, according to legal authority.

The attorneys who handled the case expressed the belief, however, that the existence of such provisions in the federal law was not popularly known, and that the favorable outcome of their case, if given sufficient publicity, would be likely to lead to other such suits. They pointed out that had Mrs. Murzyn lived in a state which did not have such a law, she could have sued under the federal act in a federal court. They said their case was one of the first to be based on the revised Illinois statute.

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Chamber Bureau Urges Tax Relief

Tax relief is the most potent contribution which government can make to the return of prosperity, and public opinion is increasing along that line, according to the civic bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, which points out that such a plan is "far more important than the futile pursuit of panaceas in which so many governments seem to be engaged."

In 1930, state, county and municipal governments in Massachusetts collected $313,000,000 in taxes, points out the bureau. "For 1932, a crisis in public finance is threatening," continues the bureau. "Taxpayers are faced with reduced incomes with which to meet tax demands. Tax revenues must suffer the same depletion. For illustration the income tax produced $32,000,000 in 1930; it will probably produce $22,000,000 in 1931; it is difficult to foresee more than $18,000,000 in 1932.

"Such deficiencies must be met by increased levies through the property tax, but real estate and personal property are in equally straitened circumstances. Larger burdens upon them are unthinkable. The obvious conclusion is that government costs should be cut to meet the taxpayers' reduced capacity to pay. As yet, few public officials are doing more than to pay lip service to economy."

BROKEN TOYS NEED FOR CHRISTMAS GIFT

If any youngster around Boston has an electric train, doll furniture, rocking horse or such things that seem to be beyond repair, don't throw them away! Representatives of the Norfolk Young Men's Association will be glad to call for them on notice because members are able to rebuild them to give away to needy children at Christmas time.

Mr. John J. Guinessy of the Norfolk House Center, 14 John Eliot Square, Roxbury, has just issued a statement saying that simply by telephoning Highlands 3542 any time, broken and discarded toys can be called for. They will be repaired and painted and on Christmas Eve members of the association will distribute these toys to the needy children who are worthy of a merry Christmas.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Longy School of Music: Open House concert by Guiseppe de Lellis, 44 Church Street, Cambridge, 8.

A. O. U. W. of Massachusetts: Anniversary program and public installation, Codman Lodge, No. 132, Norfolk Hall, 328 Washington Street, Dorchester, 8.

West Roxbury Community: Meeting, Citizen's Association, address, "Boston's Problems and Progress," by Mr. Melville, D. Liming, secretary, Boston Chamber of Commerce; Robert G. Shaw School Hall, Mount Vernon Street, 8.

Faelten Pianoforte School: Recital, Faelten Hall, 30 Huntington Avenue, 8.

Lowell Institute: Third in lecture series on "The Introduction of the Ironclad Warship," by Dr. James P. Baxter 3d, Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 8.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Meeting, Phalanx Fraternity, Room 2, 8:30. Meeting, Easy Speakers, Vialle Room, 8.

Appalachian Mountain Club: Ski supper, talk by Mr. Fred Harris Jr., Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, 6.

Washington Bicentenial Commission: Meeting, private room, 8.

Theaters

Plymouth—"The House Beautiful," 8:20.
Colonial—Maude Adams in "The Merchant of Venice," 8:15.
Shubert—"The Student Prince," 8:20.
Copley—"The First Year," 8:20.
Fine Arts—"Die Grosse Sehnsucht," German film. Continuous from 1 to 11.

Music

Jordan Hall—Jan Smeterlin, pianist, 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Fifth in lecture series on "The Art of Helping," by Miss Ethel M. Fletcher, 18 Somerset Street, 11 a. m.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Greek Sculpture, Miss Maginnis, 11.

Harvard University: Meeting, Romance Seminary, 3 p. m.

Women's City Club of Boston: Guest day, clubhouse, 46 Beacon Street, all day.

New England Women's Press Association: Meeting, Miss Helen M. Winslow, speaker, on "The Newspaper Woman—Then and Now"; musical program; Hotel Fritz-Carlton, 2 p. m.

Family Welfare Society of Boston: Food sale, benefit Family Welfare Society, home of Mrs. Robert W. Emmons, 91 Beacon Street, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Boston Rotary Club: Luncheon, address, "Thanksgiving for What?" by the Rev. Robert W. Coe, Georgian Room, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays except Mondays from 9 to 4:30. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Memorial exhibition of the works of Philip L. Hale; new accessions to the Egyptian Department; modern French paintings lent for special exhibition by John T. Spaulding; loan exhibition of sporting prints; Cruikshank, illustrations; modern French prints; Rembrandt etchings.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free.

Boston Public Library, Dartmouth and Boylston Streets—Treasure Room. Manuscripts and fine press editions of Edgar Allan Poe. Indefinitely continuous.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Historical lithographic views of New England cities and towns. Through month of November.

Goodman-Walker Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—Paintings by Emanuelle Romano. Through Nov. 28.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings and dry points by young American and British artists. Through month of November.

R. C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—"Subjective Paintings of Color and Romance." Through month of November.

Grace Horne Galleries, 446 Stuart Street—Paintings and water colors by John Whorf. Lithographs of fighters. Through Dec. 12.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Paintings and prints.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Old maps of England, by John Speed; Nash's Mansions of Old England; Russian paintings. Through Nov. 30.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

IMPORTS SET AT $1,192,555

Value of merchandise imported and drawn from warehouse for consumption during the week ended Nov. 21, at Boston, was $1,192,555, according to Mr. W. W. Lurkin, collector of customs, who also gave out today the value of imports entered for warehouse during that week, which was $91,711.

From Down in Maine Where Potatoes Grow

Wide World

PRESIDENT HOOVER WELCOMES ODD DELIVERY CART AT WHITE HOUSE

Enough Potatoes to Supply the Executive Mansion All Winter Are Shown Being Presented. Left to Right—Mr. Frank P. Washburn, Maine Commissioner of Agriculture, the President, and Mr. Lenville Hawks, Driver.

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24—White House police were more than a trifle puzzled yesterday when two sturdy oxen pulling a great two-wheeled cart rumbled up the stately driveway to the presidential mansion.

Not only was it a great rough farm cart, but on top of it rode an unmistakable farmer in good old blue jeans, seated on heaped-up potatoes.

It was a present from the Governor of Maine, William Tudor Gardiner. The cart contained 40-odd bushels of the pick of the new crop from the famous potato-growing State. The oxen were prize winners in several New England cattle shows.

In wooden yokes reminiscent of colonial days they made a most impressive pair in front of the blue cart. But there was a disappointment in store for admiring spectators. The oxen had not pulled the load all the way from Maine to Washington. Instead they had themselves ridden in motortrucks.

Heavier Truck Tax Argued by Joyce

Private motorists and taxpayers who do not own a car contribute more than they should toward highway costs in comparison with contributions from owners of trucks, according to Mr. T. F. Joyce, assistant vice-president of the Boston & Maine Railroad, in an article written in the Harvard Business School Alumni Bulletin.

In substantiation of his statement Mr. Joyce asserted the costs in the four New England states served by the Boston & Maine Railroad for highways, streets and motor departments in 1929 were double the revenue from all motor vehicles, a fact that indicated to what extent the burden was falling on the public at large.

On the basis of the truck's use of the highway Mr. Joyce contended that the truck operator pays only 40 per cent as much as the owner of a small car. He also emphasized alleged inconveniences occasioned by the presence of large trucks and trailers on the roads. There is now a truck on the highway for every seven automobiles, it was declared.

FALLING OFF FOUND IN TRUCK ACCIDENTS

A falling off in truck acidents is reported by the Governor's Committee on Street and Highway Safety. Massachusetts commercial vehicle drivers during October continued to set an example in careful driving which the average motorist could well afford to follow, the committee stated.

While trucking companies in the annual fleet contests reduced their accident totals during October to the next to lowest record each 100,000 operating hours in the 10 months' campaign which started last spring, the accident toll for the month in which passenger car drivers were involved was considerably higher than it was in 1930, the committee pointed out.

TRUSTEES SOUGHT FOR RAIL HOLDINGS

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 24 (AP)—A petition asking the Interstate Commerce Commission to require the Pennsylvania Railroad to place its stock holdings in the New York, New Haven & Hartford and the Boston & Maine Railroads in a trusteeship was signed yesterday by Gov. Wilbur L. Cross.

The petition in effect also asks that Connecticut be permitted to intervene at the commission's hearing in Washington on Jan. 6 on the proposed distribution of New England railroads among four trunk line roads. The petition grew out of a conference of New England governors.

Bond Prohibitive On Audubon Home

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 23—The committee organized recently to save the old home of John James Audubon, the ornithologist, from demolition, has announced that it has abandoned its efforts.

In making the anncuncement Mr. Reginald Pelham Bolton, chairman, said he sincerely regretted they were obliged to discontinue their efforts, but that a situation had arisen which gave them no alternative.

"Demands for a bond in the amount of $50,000, which the committee considers exorbitant, and technicalities incidental thereto involve additional expenditures which the committee is unable and unwilling to assume," he added. "Contributions received will be returned in full to the donors, in accordance with the committee's agreement in accepting gifts.'

RHODE ISLAND RELIEF BEFORE LEGISLATORS

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 24 (AP)—The Rhode Island Legislature met in special session today to consider the Republican Administration bill for appropriating $1,500,000 from the state treasury, with which to make loans to cities and towns, at 3 per cent interest, for the next 19 months, for the relief of the unemployed.

Against this measure, the Democratic minority offered a bill to appropriate the same amount to make outright "gifts" to the communities of state-aid funds to be administered by local directors of public aid. The administration bill provides for the appointment of a state commission to supervise payment of the loans and to have control over methods of expenditure by official local agencies.

Road's Employees Find Cash in Ideas

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 24—Employees of the Pennsylvania Railroad are becoming more and more useful to the company, records show. One out of every four suggestions made by employees has hit the mark, for out of 8800 offered in four years 2000 have been adopted, the company announced Nov. 22.

During the first year of this plan, 1928, only 10 per cent of the ideas submitted were accepted, but the next year it was 19 per cent, then 32 per cent, and to date this year has averaged 32.6 per cent.

For the best suggestions adopted during the six months ending Oct. 31, prizes of $100 have been awarded to an electrician, $50 to a clerk and $25 to a conductor, in addition to payments for suggestions adopted. Winners of special awards are selected on the basis of originality of idea, savings effected through its adoption and extent of improvement in methods, operation or service brought about.

U. S. Must Admit Russian Lumber

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (AP)—A shipment of 3,000,000 feet of spruce lumber from Russia, "due to arrive in New York tomorrow," will be admitted The Government is unable to prove convicts had anything to do with its production.

It was brought to the United States by the Amtorg Trading Corporation, the Russian business organization.

It was produced near Archangel in an area from which importation of lumber has been barred by a Treasury ruling. Amtorg officials before Mr. F. X. A. Eble, commissioner of customs, today presented papers tending to show convict labor was not used.

The shipment marks the third attempt of the Government to bar Russian lumber. More than a year ago it had to admit nearly 100 cargoes of pulp wood because it could not show convicts entered into the production.

WAR MOTHERS BACK CONSTITUTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan.—A resolution indorsing the Constitution of the United States and its amendments was unanimously adopted by the American War Mothers' organization of Kansas at its state convention, and a similar stand has been taken by the War Mothers of Missouri.

The national organization of American War Mothers at their sixth biennial convention at Long Beach, Calif., took a strong stand against light wines and beer by pledging itself to "uphold every law written into the Constitution of the United States of America."

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each week day at 6:30 p. m. (eastern standard time).

Radio Advertising Dishonesty Charged

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 24 (AP)—The New Hampshire State health bulletin, edited by Mr. Charles D. Howard, state chemist, has criticized editorially the radio advertising of certain food products.

The bulletin said that, while most radio advertising "is honest enough, too large a percentage of these advertising claims go beyond the bounds of truth, or at least involve exaggeration or deception," and that some of the advertising put on the air is of such a kind that its sponsors "would never venture to circulate it in printed form."

The article said that the problem of correction was rather difficult in that the food and drug act does not apply in such cases.

"Crooked advertising over the air," the article continued, "is not amenable to action under our advertising laws.

"It would seem offhand that the most promising method of handling such a situation would be by endeavoring to inculcate in the management of broadcasting stations stricter ideas as to these matters, and the adoption of a more rigid code of censorship.

"In practice, however, this may not be so feasible as it might seem, because in the final analysis, whether publication be by the printed word or through the ether waves, 'money talks,' and it is a fact that unethical advertising is by no means confined to obscure concerns and to the small local station. On the contrary, the nation's chains are the offenders."

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and continued warm tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy and colder, probably with showers; considerably colder Wednesday night and Thursday; moderate southwest winds, shifting to northwest.

All New England States: Increasing cloudiness with mild temperature tonight, probably followed by showers and cooler Wednesday; considerably colder Wednesday night and Thursday.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Moderate southwest winds, probably becoming northerly and increasing near Sandy Hook Wednesday, and fair-weather tonight; Wednesday overcast with probably showers.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	54	68	Montreal	54	58
Bismarck	10	22	Nantucket	52	64
Boston	56	77	New Orleans	68	78
Buffalo	58	66	New York	54	72
Calgary	32	36	Norfolk, Va.	56	76
Charleston	60	74	North Platte	24	24
Chicago	60	70	Philadelphia	52	72
Cincinnati	58	74	Phoenix, Ariz.	30	50
Denver	14	24	Pittsburgh	56	72
Eastport, Me.	54	54	Portland, Me.	52	58
Hatteras	64	72	Raleigh	52	72
Honolulu, T.H. 7p.m.Nov.23	72	78	St. Louis	52	74
Helena, Mont.	6	18	St. Paul	26	44
Huron, S. D.	18	22	Salt Lake City	10	22
Jacksonville	64	74	San Francisco	42	52
Kansas City	28	68	SantaFe, N.M.	6	22
Key West	78	80	Seattle	38	46
Los Angeles	44	58	Tampa	62	82
Memphis	66	76	Washington	50	72
Miami, Fla.	66	78	Wichita, Kan.	28	40
			Williston, N.D.	12	26

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Nov. 24.
B—Maximum Nov. 23.

High Tides AT Boston

Tuesday 10:51 p. m., Wednesday 10:55 a. m.
Height of tides 8.3 feet, 9.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:46 p. m.

TRUSTEES ELECTED AT MOUNT HOLYOKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass. — Two members have been elected to the board of trustees of Mount Holyoke College, it was recently announced by the board. They are Mr. Alva Morrison, president of Shady Hill School, Cambridge, and Mr. Paul H. Davis, president of the Chicago Stock Exchange.

Mr. Davis, senior partner of the Chicago brokerage firm that bears his name, is a graduate of the school of commerce and administration of the University of Chicago. He was elected to the presidency of the stock exchange this year. He is also director of four corporations and companies. Mr. Morrison graduated from Harvard and has been for 20 years a partner in a Boston banking house. He has been active in many civic enterprises in Cambridge.

BOSTON TAKES NOISE CENSUS

The Boston Noise Commission is placing a firm foot on the soft pedal to lessen objectionable clatter, it is reported. This commission, appointed by Mayor James M. Curley, and headed by Dr. Henry A. Christian, is endeavoring to gather all possible information about excessive noise.

Motorists Warned To Make Reports

Failure to report motor accidents involving personal injuries to the Registrar of Motor Vehicles may mean the loss of driving privileges to at least 300 motorists.

In making this announcement today, Morgan T. Ryan, Registrar, hoped to impress motorists with the seriousness of the offense of not notifying the Registry when persons are struck and injured by automobiles. In the cases of those who are already on his list of delinquents, the 10-day period of grace granted all motorists for reporting such accidents has elapsed.

Under the law, the Registrar declared, the motorist is required to file reports of accidents with the police and the Registry. Many, he believed, consider they have done their duty if they merely notify the police. In the settlement of claims it is very important to the motorist that a report be in the hands of the Registrar, Mr. Ryan said.

The door is opening wide for motorists who have never had low numbers to get into the five-numbered class, the Registrar stated. This is due to the apparent indifference of motorists now under 100,000 to make application for a return of their numbers with only a week remaining for them to apply.

The first 10,000 numbers, however, have gone like World Series' tickets.

Restaurants

BOSTON

CAFE de PARIS
12 HAVILAND ST., BOSTON
Old Fashioned Thanksgiving Dinner $1
12 Noon to 8 P. M.
Fruit Cocktail or Grape Fruit
Chicken Soup a la Française
or
Fresh Vegetables with Noodles
Queen Olives Garden Radishes
Boston Market Celery
Roast Vermont Turkey, Chestnut Dressing
Giblet Gravy Cranberry Sauce
Mashed or Boiled Sweet Potatoes
Mashed Turnips Hubbard Squash
Lettuce with French Dressing
Choice of One
English Plum Pudding, Hot Sauce
Hot Mince, Apple, Pumpkin or Frosted Lemon Pie
Frozen Pudding
Camembert or Roquefort Cheese and Crackers
Assorted Nuts Cluster Raisins
Coffee, Tea, Milk, Sweet Cider or Ginger Ale

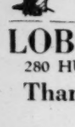
Special Thanksgiving Dinner

at Hotel Minerva
214 Huntington Ave.
Opposite Christian Science church
From 11:30 A. M. to 9 P. M.
$1.75 per person
Special Musical Program
Telephone KEN more 6380
H. C. DEMETER

Ye Piccadilly
1122 Boylston St. KEN. 1766
Thanksgiving Dinner
$1.50 per cover
Served from Noon to 9 P. M.
Our prices have always been consistent with quality and cost.
Our standard has always been maintained throughout the depression.

FOR THANKSGIVING SPECIAL
Fresh Roast Chickens
(Good Size) $1.00 each
Quality Food Shop, Inc.
175 MASS. AVENUE, BOSTON
DELICATESSEN LUNCHEON

The Samovar
Russian and American Food
THANKSGIVING DINNER, $1.50
Call DEV onshire 8268 for Special Reservations
88 WARRENTON STREET off Stuart St., Boston

Cafe de Marseille

210 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
Full Course Thanksgiving Dinner, $1
Served from Noon to 9 P. M.
Reservations Com. 8141

LOBSTER CLAW
280 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
Thanksgiving Dinner
$1.25
Served from 11 A. M. to 9 P. M.
All the Turkey You Can Eat

W. SOMERVILLE, MASS.
Marcia Simmons

Thanksgiving Dinner
Served Family Style
393 Alewife Brook Parkway
Somerset 3100

Restaurants

NEW YORK CITY

Old-fashioned home cooked
Thanksgiving Turkey Dinner
$1.50
Dinner served 4:30 to 8 P. M. Thanksgiving Day
Virginia Needham
175 MacDougal Street Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues near 8th Street
next door to Christian Science church
OPEN SUNDAYS

The Fireside Inn
of Old Chelsea
411 West 24th Street
Luncheon 50c and 70c
Dinner 90c—$1.00—$1.25
Sunday Dinner 5 to 8:30
All Pastries and Hot Breads Baked in Our Own Kitchen

DIXIE KITCHEN
LUNCHEON DINNER Real Southern Cooking

Formerly at 9 E. 44 St.
NOW at 1 East 48 St.
Closed Sundays

La Nouvelle Orleans, Inc.
Luncheon, Afternoon Tea. Dinner, 5:45-8:30, $1.50 and $1.25.
Thanksgiving Dinner served from 4 to 9—$1.50 and $2.00.
Specializing in Southern and Creole Cooking
9 E. 47th St., N. Y. City
Telephone WIc. 2-7838

WARE COFFEE SHOP
52 West 39th Street
LUNCHEON 60c and 90c
DINNER 90c
Southern Fried Chicken served every evening. Private Room for Special Parties
CLOSED SUNDAYS

CARTERET
RESTAURANT
under personal supervision of ALICE C. PRESTON
Luncheon, 60c Dinner, 75c
Sunday Dinner, $1.00
23rd St. at 7th Ave. Subway

Frances Bell Inn
10 EAST 48TH STREET
Distinctive Dining Place of Delicious Food
SPECIAL TURKEY THANKSGIVING DINNER
12 to 8:30—$1.25
LUNCHEON 65c-85c and a la carte
DINNER $1.00-$1.25 and Special Suppers
Open Sunday 12 to 8:30

BETTY SUE Luncheon
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
Second Floor
9 CHURCH ST., Near Cortlandt

Fur Coats
At Unheard of Prices!
NORTHERN SEAL, LAPIN TRIM (Dyed Coney) $77.50
NATURAL MUSKRAT $89.00
FAR EASTERN MINK (Dyed Marmot) $115.00
Furs Remodeled, Repaired, Relined.
Cantor Bros.
165 TREMONT ST., BOSTON
3rd Floor LIB. 2724

Thanksgiving

Holiday Poultry
Be assured of satisfaction
Fancy Northern Turkeys
Capon Chicken
Fowl and Broiler
AT LOWEST PRICES
Hutchinson Market
284 Massachusetts Ave., Boston
Corner Falmouth Street
Ken. 6873-6874 Free Delivery

Personal Christmas Cards
Only the choicest
Order NOW for Early Delivery
Three GROOM Stores
105 State Street 148 Federal Street
45 St. James Avenue
BOSTON
Thomas Groom & Co.

Our Gift to You

With every purchase of $3 or more we include FREE this Silver Plated Brooch set with Black and White Cameo.
See our display of Jewelry, Watches, Silver, Pewter.
15% Lower Prices.
Select your Christmas Gifts Now!
ARTHUR W. FITT
26 WEST STREET 2ND FLOOR
BOSTON, MASS.

COMFORT PLUS SMARTNESS
Dr. Saklad's Patented META SUPPORT SHOE
For Men-Women & Children
3rd Floor, Mark Cross Building
145 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON

Downyflake Doughnuts
Another New England Tradition!
Put them on the Thanksgiving Day Menu
If you reside in New England you can get a free Surprise Package . . . Mail this advertisement with your name and address to the Doughnut Machine Corporation, 218 State Street, Boston, Mass., before December 1.

THE DOWNYFLAKE DUNKETEERS
Friday morning at 9:15 over all stations of the Yankee Network

Our prices lowered
--quality maintained

Scott & Company know the demands of business and professional men . . . the list of customers on their ledgers would make a "Blue Book" of New England.

Scott & Company are keenly alive to business conditions . . . and have given their customers every advantage of lower production costs—at the same time rigidly maintaining the high custom-quality in ready-to-wear clothes for which they have been famous for a quarter century.

Scott & Company LIMITED
336 to 340 Washington Street, Boston

DEDHAM
186 MT. VERNON ST.
The architect went back to the early 18th CENTURY for the design of this OLD CONNECTICUT FARMHOUSE but this builder, realizing the demand of the buying public for modern conveniences, made the interior late 20th CENTURY with two lovely colored tile baths with shower, a lavatory on the first floor, two fireplaces, an open terrace and a closed porch, seven good-sized rooms, and a child's play room, two-car garage, large lot of land, and on one of Dedham's most attractive residential streets. The builder says, "Get me my cost and a fair day's pay for my men, and I'm willing to sell."

For further particulars call
HUBbard 1870 ARTHUR L. MOSELEY DEDham 0780
DEDHAM

Chandler & Co.
Tremont Street at West, Boston

V neck with surplice front 3.00
Square neckline with contrasting shoulder trim.
Grand New Sweaters!
In every color you can think of.
In tremendously smart combinations.
Ideal for school, sports or business.
All with that hand-made look.
Purled-in waist lines and cuffs.
Round, square and vee necklines.
$3
Quite the smartest thing for informal and sports wear! And—quite the smartest sort of Christmas gift.
STREET FLOOR

N. E. A. HEAD SAYS MAIN JOB IS TO BACK STANDARDS

That, Miss Hale Agrees, and Balancing Budgets Are Most Important

By JANET MABIE
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Those who think modern education has got to taking itself too seriously, would like Miss Florence M. Hale, president of the National Education Association.

When she was elected, much was said in the press about the election of "the woman from Presque Isle, Maine," and though you would never take Miss Hale for anything on earth but a New Englander, yet it is a little extreme to consider her only a Presque Isle-er. True, she spent 11 years in Presque Isle, first teaching and then superintending. But in 1916 Mr. Payson Smith asked her if she wouldn't take the job of state supervisor of rural education and she did; and then she became, as you might say, a State o' Maine-er.

And somehow, although she was born in Massachusetts and took her educational training in her own State, she seems to me a State of Maine-er—with all the humor, and talent for cutting corners, and philosophy of the true "Down-easter."

I think we started with something as impressive as "What is the most important job before the N. E. A. now?" but it was almost no time before we were off junketing about among all kinds of things having to do with just people.

N. E. A. Backs Standards

Some day, if Miss Hale would set down her experiences, in the words she uses to tell them, we should have a volume on the subject of education that would be worth reading. It wouldn't have much perhaps in the way of high-sounding technical phrases, but it would have the kernels which are common sense in education, as distinguished from those concoctions that sound formidable but leave you wondering about the meaning.

For the sake of disposing at once of our impressive question in a neat manner, I should say Miss Hale said the most important job the N. E. A. had on hand now was the maintenance of its standards, and seeing that school budgets were sustained.

"It is a funny thing; when people are seized with a desire to economize in a city or town, they itch to start with the schools. The schools aren't the place to start economy!

"A fellow came up to me the other day and said he didn't think all these new-fangled things, adjusted desks and fancy lighting and so forth, turned out as good people as our fathers were. He went on at a rate, let me tell you, about what a stalwart and sound crowd the men of the last generation and the one before it were.

"Well! I had to ask him if he meant the admirable job these 'stalwart, sound men' did, getting us into the difficulties this generation is having to pay for."

She pointed out that the average salary of school-teachers in this country today is $1164.

"We aren't so much concerned, just in these queer times," she said, "about getting salaries raised, as we are to see that they don't get lowered. That's the least we can do, I think, for a group of people who put service to children and the community ahead of material prosperity for themselves.

"You'd think to hear the politicians and the town fathers go on, that the teacher was paid out of charity or for love. You'd never suppose it was because they have to have teachers, though they don't propose to pay 'em any more than they absolutely have to!"

Why Costs Are Up

A man got after Miss Hale the other day with figures. He said he didn't know much about education, but he knew figures. He said in 1913 a certain sum was spent for education in a section in Maine; and in 1930 the sum was many times over that. He thought it was time to call a halt on such "wild extravagance."

"Imagine us in Maine spending money wildly!" Miss Hale said. "I told him I wouldn't say I knew much about education either, having been in it only 27 years, but I did know something about why the schools were costing more and I felt as innocent of wild extravagance as an infant."

He hadn't remembered about the plan we put in for giving the youngsters one hot dish to eat with the lunches they brought from home. Or that the teacher, instead of having an hour of respite at noon, had to be mother and housemaid and cook through the noon hour.

"He didn't know that the community was saved some broken windows and broken heads and other less tangible ills because the children had a program for their noon hour which put their energy to constructive use, so that, when they resumed school, they had had a good time, and had been well fed, and were not all disorganized into the bargain. Wild extravagance!"

Miss Hale thought, in a more serious vein, that people did not stop enough to think that teachers are, really, artists. They don't count out how much they are paid, and render just so many dollars' worth of service. Teachers, as a class, she thought, had what Prof. L. P. Jacks of Manchester College calls, "the passion for excellence," to a much greater degree than is commonly thought.

Hopes for Pure Teaching

"And I don't ever want to see the day," she said, "when money will mean as much in the getting to teachers as a class as it means to others. Because then teaching will cease to be an art and the nation will suffer because its children will have lost the benefit of that fine flower of self-sacrifice which is teaching at its best and most selfless.

"Not that the business man hasn't a lot of respect for the teachers of his community; he has—when it doesn't cost him much. But really, that is pretty shabby, isn't it? Pinching nickles when it comes to the welfare of children. It isn't this generation's fun that the generation before it, and the one before that, has been gambling away its resources in the stock market is it?

"I like to paraphrase Calvin Coolidge's statement at the time of the Boston police strike, and say that 'No generation has the right to penalize children at any time, anywhere, to pay for its mistakes.'"

Miss Hale would tell you that, when she first went to Presque Isle from the normal school at Fitchburg she was a pretty green product. And she wanted a chance to try her new, shiny knowledge. So she began saying, "In Fitchburg we did this," and "Now in Fitchburg we learned that you do it this way."

And pretty soon the man who hired her came and said:

"Look here; these people hired you to make good with what they have here. They never heard of Fitchburg and they don't care if they ever do. If you want to get along here, you just forget Fitchburg too and think of Presque Isle, and make bricks with the straw you've got, and you'll get along."

"And Miss Hale said she dropped Fitchburg like a hot potato. And somehow you get that impression of her; as of a person who knows what to drop and what to keep hold of.

NICARAGUA TO SUPPLY HOMES IN 'QUAKE' ZONE

MIAMI, Fla., Nov. 24 (AP)—Mr. Robert E. Deshon, delegate of the Nicaraguan Government to the recent Pan-American Congress, said yesterday his nation is planning to purchase in the United States 40,000 portable houses for Nicaraguans left homeless by last year's earthquake.

Many of the people whose homes were destroyed are living out of doors, Mr. Deshon said, while others are living in crowded houses.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

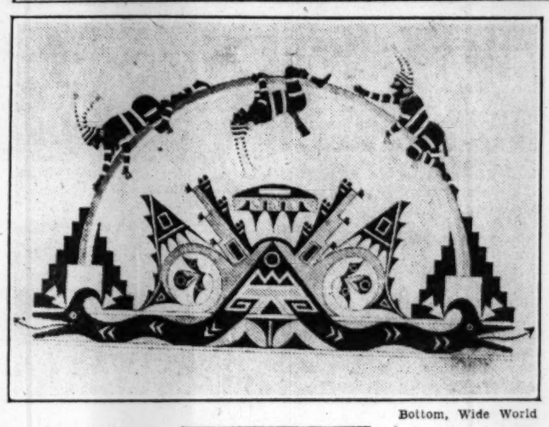
Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

D. C. Lane, Newark, N. J.
Evelyn A. Kiess, Wellesley, Mass.
Walter A. Post Sr., Miami, Fla.
Walter A. Post Jr., Miami, Fla.
Willard S. Murphy, Western Springs, Ill.
Laura Helen Bailey, East Saugus, Mass.
Ethel F. Osborn, Everett, Mass.
Francis W. Osborn Jr., Everett, Mass.

CANADA DRY WINS ON TITLES

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24 (AP)—Canada Dry Ginger Ale, Inc., was granted the use of the titles "Canada Dry," "Canadian" and "Canadian Club" for ginger ale and other beverages in a decision handed down by Judge Oliver B. Dickinson in United States District Court yesterday. An injunction restraining the Canadian Club Corporation from using the titles was allowed.

Indian Art Is Not All War Paint and Feathers



ORIGINAL AMERICANS PRESERVE CULTURE
Top—Indian Children at San Ildefonso, N. M., Are Taught by Their Elders in the Fundamentals of Pottery, Weaving and Metal Work. Bottom—Prize Design, the Work of Awa Tsireh, a Pueblo Indian of San Ildefonso, N. M. This Was Awarded First Prize of $100 in a Contest by the Exposition of Indian Tribal Arts.

Bottom, Wide World

Choice Samples of Indian Arts To Expose Factory-Made Shams

Best Traditions of Bead and Silver Work, Basket Making, Weaving, Pottery and Other Things to Be Shown in Exposition

By ETHEL C. INCE
Staff Correspondent
Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 24—The Pueblo woman bending over her pottery, the Navajo at her loom, the Papago at her basket weaving, the native silversmith at his "bench" will bring to the East strong arguments for bona fide Indian handicrafts, in contradistinction to factory-made "Indian" products, when the exposition of Indian Tribal Arts opens at the Grand Central Art Galleries here Dec. 1.

Gathered from every section of the country in which Indians are producing pottery, metal, bead and quill work, textiles, carvings, baskets, paintings, embroideries and other articles of high artistic value, the exposition will show the cultural contribution of which the Indian is capable if he is encouraged to continue the development of his arts after the best traditions of his race. As a criterion of their æsthetic value, the articles made by contemporary Indians will be exhibited along with a display of ancient Indian craftsmanship of very high quality leased by museums.

The project is sponsored by artists, natural scientists, art patrons and prominent persons who wish to bring together a comprehensive representative exhibition of the artistic work of American Indians.

"Two deplorable things are happening in regard to Indian art," Mr. Witter Bynner, well-known writer and authority on the American Indian, said in an interview. Mr. Bynner owns what was said to be the finest collection of Indian silver in the world, which he gathered bit by bit during long trips through the Indian country.

"The first of these," he continued, "is that articles, supposed to be of Indian manufacture, but of very inferior workmanship, are being turned out wholesale in factories for the tourist trade. These articles, of course, are cheap imitations and are not representative of Indian art in any sense, although they are sold as Indian workmanship.

"The other is that traders are gathering groups of Indians and putting them to work under their direction to supply the demands of the cheap tourist trade. This practice turns out large quantities of standardized material after designs prepared by the traders. It discourages the Indians from exercising their own originality and imagination which are among the most valuable features of their art."

The interesting water color paintings done by the Kiowas of Oklahoma and the Pueblos of New Mexico and Arizona show the way in which the Indian carries out his own æsthetic ideas even in adopting a medium which is new to his race. Painting on paper is an art which the Indian has practiced only during the past 15 or 20 years, experts said, but during the past decade, he has produced work of remarkable originality, exquisite in detail and notable for its rhythm and balance in the treatment of large subjects.

An illustrated catalogue which will give information on the technique of Indian craftsmanship and on the background of Indian culture will be edited by Mr. Frederick W. Hodge, of the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation; Mr. Oliver LaFarge, well-known archæologist and writer, and Dr. H. J. Spinden, of the Brooklyn Museum.

"The comparatively small demand for the highest types of Indian craftsmanship has caused many Indian tribes to give up their native arts almost entirely or to employ themselves exclusively in imitation," Mr. Hodge said. "They are capable of doing just as fine work as their ancestors did a century ago, and they frequently turn out craftsmanship of the highest excellence. But the demand for cheap products discourages them from spending the time and effort their best work requires.

"Some traders encourage the Navajo women to use brown and yellow dyes of their own manufacture or to employ only black and white wool in their blankets, and to avoid aniline dyes.

"But many Indians now use the aniline dyes exclusively because they are ready made, although they do not compare with the dyes the Indians obtain from vegetable and mineral materials in a large variety of colors, and which they frequently went on long journeys into the mountains and plains to gather. This is just one example of the manner in which the demand for cheap products, easily made, is work to the detriment of their arts."

The exposition will continue for a month under the auspices of the College Art Association. Then it will go on a two-year tour of other cities in this country and possibly in Europe. Arrangements have been made for the collection to be on display in 1932 in Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Buffalo, Rochester, Washington, Detroit, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, and St. Louis, and in 1933 it will be shown on the Pacific coast and other western cities.

SPECIAL TEST GIVEN SCHOOL BUS DRIVERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLARKSBURG, W. Va.—In order to provide greater precautions for the safety of thousands of school children who are hauled to and from their home centers to rural schools, and from rural points to city schools, the State Government of West Virginia has decided on a special examination for all drivers of school motorbuses.

These examinations are required of all such drivers during December as a prerequisite for operating their buses during 1932. Decision to this end was taken at a conference just held at the State Capitol of officials of the State Road Commission, the State Department of Education and the state police.

County to Search For Repair Work And Idle Dollars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 24—Organized to put millions of idle dollars to work to accelerate business recovery and employment, 1151 solicitors will begin a canvass of every home in Monroe County on Dec. 4, calling on home owners to hire men for the household repairs and others to pledge increased retail expenditures.

The campaign, which will last 10 days and reach more than 500,000 persons, is the first of its kind in the country, according to the Rochester Civic Committee on Unemployment, its sponsor. The goal of the solicitors will be to restore the country's normal purchasing power by two weeks before Christmas and put several thousand men to work.

Experienced campaign organizers, headed by Mr. Harry Wareheim, director of the Rochester Community Chest, have divided the county into districts so even the remotest home will not be missed.

CHILDREN OF IDLE FAVORED

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 24 (AP)—Gov. George White of Ohio agreed yesterday to join with Gov. Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania in an appeal to the American Red Cross to use its facilities for the relief of American children affected by unemployment conditions.

Moscow Consents To Modification Of Five-Day Week

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Nov. 24—The Government today published an ordinance substantially modifying the continuous five-day working week system which has prevailed in Soviet offices and factories the last two years.

The ordinance provides that an institution so desiring may adopt a six-day week with one general day of rest, instead of the present system under which one-fifth of the employees rest every day while the institution functions continuously.

The sixth, twelfth, eighteenth, twenty-fourth and thirtieth are designated as days of rest every month, and the working day will be reduced a half hour for an institution adopting the six-day week. Stores, museums and public services are excluded under this ordinance and will function continuously as before.

The decree applies to state institutions and offices, but many large factories had already adopted a six-day week. The disadvantage of the five-day week in offices was the difficulty of knowing when any particular person would be absent on holiday, while the efficiency of factories some times suffered because of the necessity of finding substitutes who would tend machines every day when one-fifth of the regular workers were absent.

BREAD HIGHER IN CALIFORNIA

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23 (AP)—An increase in the price of bread, following wheat rises, was announced here yesterday when one chain store operating 151 branches in the bay district said prices would be 7 cents for a pound loaf and 10 cents for a pound-and-a-half loaf, instead of 5 and 7½ cents, the price set last April.

Look for advertisement of local ENNA JETTICK DEALERS elsewhere in this issue.

ENNA JETTICK
SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5 YOU NEED NO LONGER BE TOLD THAT YOU HAVE AN EXPENSIVE FOOT $6
AAAAA to EEE
Sizes 1 to 12
To Fit Feet *Correctly* is an obligation with every
Enna Jettick Dealer
With 177 different sizes and widths available, he is equipped to fit any normal foot perfectly and stylishly at $5 and $6.
Listen to Enna Jettick Melodies coast to coast broadcast over WJZ and associated stations every Sunday evening.
WRITE
ENNA JETTICK SHOES, INC.
AUBURN, N. Y.

PECANS PAPER SHELL
Lowest price in many years.
5 lbs. delivered by parcels post. Ideal Christmas Gift. Send check or money order to James McBride, P. O. Box 1258, New Orleans, La. $3.00

Winter Where Golf is Best!
THE FOREST HILLS HOTEL of Augusta, Ga., opens for the winter season January 8th under the personal direction of *Edward H. Crandall*, President, Mayfair House, New York City.
Here you will find a glorious climate . . . finest winter golf in America on a beautiful, pine-bordered course with grass greens and green fairways, and all other sports—and—the last word in a modern and completely fireproof hotel.
For rates, booklet and full information, address New York Office, FOREST HILLS HOTEL, Mayfair House, Park Avenue, at 65th Street, New York City.
Until Feb. 20th, hotel tariffs and greens fees substantially reduced in keeping with present day conditions.
Forest Hills Hotel
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

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Readers of The Christian Science Monitor
We extend to you a cordial invitation to call and inspect our new importations.
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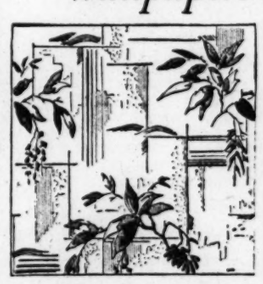
Lloyd's Wallpapers

The modern trend in decorative design is comprehensively shown in Lloyd's latest importations of wall coverings. Although there is a wide diversity of motifs found in the patterns and color combinations, yet all are characterized by a gracefulness and harmony that are quite irresistible.
You are cordially invited to see this display at the Lloyd Showrooms.
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Long Hair and Long Bob $6 Guaranteed 6 Months $5.00

No electricity used.
Received GRAND Prize at International Hairdressers' Show 1930 and 1931.
THIS STEAM WAVE IS ENTIRELY DIFFERENT from all electric baking methods. Supercurline steams the hair, leaving it soft and natural looking. Can SET IT YOURSELF or if you prefer, our shampoo and wave set is $1.25.
Super Curline TRADE MARK
Paul E. Gaire, Inc
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Phone Murray Hill 2-6537-8. Appointments taken until 4:30 daily, Thursday until 7:00 P. M.

Do You Know

How much your voice over the telephone would mean to certain people back home? Do you know how inexpensive it would be to call them? And do you know how good it would seem to get some first-hand news from home?
Telephone them today. If you are pretty sure that someone will be there, call by number, the fastest and most economical way. And after 7 P. M., you know, rates are lower.

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Wedding Ring
18k Solid White Gold
5 Blue-White Diamonds
$32.85
A smart, new creation, in the attractive "step" design. Finest 18k Solid White Gold set with FIVE blue-white diamonds. Shaped to prevent twisting on the finger. Specially priced at only $32.85. This is one of the many Gensler-Lee Wedding Rings.
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Send us your old solid gold watches, discarded jewelry and diamonds. We will advise the value and hold for acceptance.
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FREE-WHEELING AT NO EXTRA COST
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"We believe the Hupmobile to be the best car of its class in the world"

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

CIVIC LIGHT OPERA CO. presents
VICTOR HERBERT'S NAUGHTY MARIETTA with ILSE MARVENGA & Great Cast
LAST WEEK!
Evgs. 50c-$2.50. Thanksgiving & Sat Mats. 50c-$2
Mon., Nov. 30 Seats Now The 'FIREFLY' with ILSE MARVENGA
ERLANGER Thea., W 44 St. PEnn. 6-7963. Evs 8.30

CAROL SAXE Presents
THE GUEST ROOM
THE NEW COMEDY SENSATION
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BILTMORE THEA., 47 St., W. of B'way
Pop. Mats. Wed. and Sat.
Every Wed. Mat. All Seats $1

THE GROUP THEATRE PRESENTS
The House of Connelly
By PAUL GREEN
LAST WEEKS
Under the Auspices of the Theatre Guild
MANSFIELD THEATRE
47th Street, West of B'way Chi. 4-5852
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THE THEATRE GUILD presents
EUGENE O'NEILL'S Trilogy
MOURNING BECOMES ELECTRA
Composed of 3 plays—Homecoming, The Hunted, The Haunted. All 3 plays are presented on the same day, commencing at 5:30 sharp. Dinner intermission of one hour at 7. No matinee performances.
GUILD THEATRE, 52d St., West of Broadway

IMPERIAL Thea., 45th, W. of B'way
ED WYNN Mats. T'sg'g 2:30 p.m., Sat. 2:45
"THE PERFECT FOOL"
Presents himself in his newest musical
THE LAUGH PARADE
With JEANNE AUBERT Eves. 8:45; Bal. LAWRENCE GRAY & others Seats, $1-$2.50

KATHARINE CORNELL in
The Barretts of Wimpole Street
EMPIRE, B'way, 40 St.
Mats. WED. & SAT. Eves. 8:30 Sharp

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PLYMOUTH LAST WEEK MATS. 50c to 2.00 Nites 50c to $2.50 MAT. THUR.
2nd Play of Professional Players—2nd Subscription Season—Crosby Gaige offers
THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL
With Mary Philips—James Bell—N. Y. Cast

PLYMOUTH—Two Weeks Only—BEG. NEXT MON
THIRD PLAY OF PROFESSIONAL PLAYERS
Second Subscription Season—Lee Shubert Presents
Ethel BARRYMORE in 'THE SCHOOL for SCANDAL'
SHERIDAN'S IMMORTAL COMEDY—WITH DISTINGUISHED CAST
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SHUBERT Opens Tonight Mat. Thanksgiving & Sat. at 2:30
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Geo. Hassell — Allan Prior — Gertrude Lang
EVES., 500 Orch. Seats $2—MATS. 50c-$1.50

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AMERICAN ROLE IN LEAGUE WORK IS SUMMARIZED

Moral Support Given by People Emphasized by Peace Endowment

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 24—Cooperation of the United States with the League of Nations and the International Labor Organization is described in the November issue of International Conciliation, monthly publication of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

The brief history of American activities in collaboration with these two organizations, includes an account of the continually increasing interest of the United States in their work and the part its representatives have taken in codification of international law, disarmament, economic cooperation, financial and health work, slavery, relief work and the control of the opium traffic. It was compiled by Miss Ursula P. Hubbard, a member of the staff of the division of intercourse and education of the endowment.

"To estimate accurately the entire extent to which the United States has participated in the League's work is impossible," Miss Hubbard said. "International cooperation of this kind is measured, not merely by the number of conferences attended, the financial contributions or the individuals serving on committees. Far more intangible, but equally important is the moral support shown by the people of the United States toward an organization which is working to achieve international peace and security, and to promote international cooperation.

"When the final chapter on United States cooperation with the League is written, it will take into account not only the Government's direct representation in League meetings, but also the ratification of the conventions of the League and the International Labor organization, the enactment of laws which harmonize with these conventions, the increased acceptance of obligations not to resort to war, and the support of all reasonable machinery for the pacific settlement of international disputes."

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of the endowment, in a preface to the book, characterized it as the first publication to include a summary covering the entire extent of the cooperation of the United States with the work of the two organizations.

Canada and U. S. Work On St. Lawrence Plans

(Continued from Page 1)

ment now economically justifiable in the interests of navigation alone."

There, in the 89-mile stretch of rapids of the St. Lawrence between Kingston and Montreal, this engineering giant will swing the sledge to forge the links of locks and dams and power plants in a chain of transportation and power designed to make the Great Lakes an extended ocean highway—not just an inland sea.

From the standpoint of cost, work in the upper lakes region alone, in dredging channels and developing locks and canals, in the end will amount to nearly $500,000,000. The cost of the Welland Ship Canal now being finished by Canada to give access to ships of ocean-going tonnage between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario has stood the Dominion's Treasury approximately $400,000,000.

May Run Into Billions

What the actual cost of combined transportation and power improvements between Montreal and Kingston, together with developments in the Great Lakes, eventually will amount to, already has been scaled up into the billions. In the 1926 report of the joint board of engineers, the estimated cost of a combined power and navigation project in the river division was $658,487,000.

Two problems confront the engineers—deep water and falling water! To separate and utilize these two forces in a single instrument is the task to which two governments will apply their engineering resources. The question as to how the navigation scheme—the primary part of the plan—can surmount the shoals and rapids between Ogdensburg and Cornwall and Lake St. Francis and Montreal can be answered in three words:

Drown the rapids!

Up and Down Watery Stairs

Submerge the shoals; flood them out in lakes backed up from dams across the river; From Lake St. Francis to Montreal, the St. Lawrence drops 223 feet in 89 miles. At the dams along the river, powerhouses with turbines to catch the force of the regulated flow of impounded water and transform it into valuable blocks of salable horsepower are what engineers foresee.

With dams across the river, shoals give way to reservoirs—deep pools where rapids formerly churned their downward course to Belle Isle and Cabot Straits.

To enable ocean vessels to climb these many levels, the engineers propose a series of liquid steps beside each dam to lift the ships to higher levels, and so on from each succeeding stage of dammed-up water to the Lakes. Briefly, these two plans form the basis of the project to open the St. Lawrence to the demands of unrestricted transportation and power.

From standpoints other than engineering, developments are less advanced. At this stage, however, both nations are agreed on one point—the mutual need for the St. Lawrence Deeper Waterway.

Problems concerning division of costs; distribution of power rights; apportionment of engineering works, still await the evolutions of international discussion and treaty.

Governors of Ten States Agree to Speak in Favor Of St. Lawrence Project

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 — The governors of 10 midwestern states have agreed to speak at the meeting of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association scheduled for Chicago on Dec. 3, the central office of that organization announced here.

A national radio hookup is part of the plan of the organization to give voice to its plea for popular support for ratification of the St. Lawrence waterways treaty by the Senate during the next session of Congress.

The treaty is now under negotiation. Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs before which the treaty must pass for approval, has expressed his approval of the project.

The organization represents 23 states which have given official indorsement to the plan for opening up the Great Lakes to seagoing commerce. It would put every port on the lakes virtually in the category of ocean ports and make possible the shipment of freight from any lake port to any seaport in the world without transshipment of goods as is at present necessary.

Commenting on the purpose of the seaway conference, Mr. Charles P. Craig, executive director and vice-president of the association, today said:

"The governors' conference was called on the assumption that satisfactory progress is being made in the negotiations for the treaty and that it will be signed and sent to the Senate early in the forthcoming session of Congress.

"The fate of the treaty depends largely upon whether it can be quickly brought to a vote for ratification. There will be a legislative log jam in the coming Congress and we are fearful that, unless the earnest and deeply felt anxiety of the 40,000,000 citizens who will be directly benefited by the seaway is adequately demonstrated, the treaty may be lost in the heap."

Thousands Seen Helped By St. Lawrence Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANTON, N. Y., Nov. 24—New pay rolls totaling millions of dollars a year, to be spent for housing, education, amusement, transportation and other necessities of life, were pictured by Mr. Delos M. Cosgrove, vice-chairman of the Power Authority of the State of New York, in a radio address here today on the possibilities of the hydroelectric project, to be developed at Massena Point on the St. Lawrence River.

The annual output of the power plant at that point of the river will have an annual output of 13,000,000,000 kilowatt hours of electric energy.

This output, Mr. Cosgrove told members of the Northern Federation of Chambers of Commerce, is equivalent to the amount of electricity sold by all the light and power companies in the United States in 1930 to household consumers.

The installed capacity at Massena Point, he said, will exceed the combined output of Boulder Dam, Schoellkopf Station at Niagara, Wilson Dam at Muscle Shoals and the Conowingo development on the Susquehanna.

"It is a matter of common knowledge," said Mr. Cosgrove, "that in the region around a new power development, the investment in new industries is many times greater than the cost of the power plant. The growth in the vicinity of Niagara Falls is an example of what will very probably occur in this section."

He emphasized the fact that in addition to the thousands of men to be employed directly and indirectly in connection with the construction of the project, there would be jobs for tens of thousands of workers in the new industrial plants which would spring up in the region.

CAMBRIDGE MOTHERS BACK HOOVER ON ARMS

The postman will deliver to President Hoover today 3500 signatures of Cambridge mothers, whose sons fought in the World War, collected by members of the Cambridge League of Women Voters in their campaign for the prevention of war by disarmament.

Though this league, coöperating with other Leagues of Women Voters throughout the United States, needed only 2500 signatures for its quota the members brought in an additional 1000

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Nov. 24 (AP)—Consols for money today were 52½. De Beers was 3⅜, Rand Mines 2⅞. Money was 5¼ per cent. Discount rates on short bills were 5½@5⅝ per cent; three months bills were 5⅜@6 per cent.

CHINA TRIES NEW WAY FOR LEAGUE AID

(Continued from Page 1)

tive on the League Council, to suggest that the League use its good offices to induce China to withdraw Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's concentrations around Chinchow within the Great Wall. It points out that these troops are useless to Marshal Chang, since Japan will not allow his return to Manchuria, and that they should be withdrawn to prevent clashes with the Japanese forces and to enable peace to be established in Manchuria.

It is admitted that the League can hardly accept this suggestion, since Japan cannot accept the League's proposal that she withdraw her troops. Hence it is assumed by many that the suggestion is merely preliminary to the eventual forcible dispersion of the Chinchow troops by the Japanese.

In this connection it is indicated that the powers have vigorously called the attention of Japan to the fact that the dispersal of the Chinchow troops at present would make an unfavorable impression abroad. It is reported that Col. Nelson E. Margetts, American military attaché at Peiping, in company with the British attaché, has arrived at Chinchow to observe developments there.

Regarding the League Council's plan for a commission inquiry, Japan is able to accept all points except that pledging no military action, which binds Japan not to disperse the Chinchow concentrations. Competent observers here still cannot see how any real solution can be reached at Paris, feeling that any program acceptable to China will be inacceptable to Japan and vice versa. It is believed that unless the League is prepared to use the strongest sanctions under Article 16, there will be no chance of success, since Japanese opinion will not permit any Tokyo Government to yield on essential points of the military program.

There was considerable excitement today when Japanese forces advanced against 8000 disbanded soldiers in the region around Taian, westward of Anshan. The Japanese advance apparently stopped, however, when the disbanded forces crossed the Liaoho River toward Chinchow. The vernacular press believed that the movement was a preliminary to the expected advance on Chinchow.

Reports that President Chiang Kai-shek is planning to visit Peiping to confer with Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang is arousing interest here, officials seeing the possibility that President Chiang plans to establish himself in the north and may even intend a campaign against Japan to recover Manchuria. In that event it is admitted that formal war is very likely.

It is still believed in informed circles that in the event of China being defeated, President Chiang's position at Nanking would be untenable. Hence, his visit to the north may be preliminary to establishing himself north of the Yangtse. Or he might even attempt to recover Manchuria by force as a final effort to retain his prestige.

The whole situation remains fraught with grave possibilities.

Soviet Press Indignant At Japanese Action — Pact With Poles Near

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Nov. 23—Soviet newspapers give outspoken vent to the dissatisfaction prevalent here in connection with the latest Manchurian developments. The Izvestia yesterday characterized the Far East as a powder magazine which may explode, and the Pravda warns that a "peaceful Soviet policy does not mean that the Soviet Union can leave attempts to injure Socialist construction unpunished.

"Let the imperialists in Tokyo, Paris, and Washington not forget this."

A view which finds considerable favor in the Soviet press is that while the Nanking Government is incapable of resisting Japan, Chinese Communists may lead the masses in a revolutionary struggle against Japan and Nanking.

The Pravda directly charges the United States with wishing to embroil the Soviet Union with Japan. "American imperialism," it declares, "would welcome Japanese intrigues against the Soviet Union for many reasons, the chief of them being the desire to weaken the Japanese position by embittering Japanese and Soviet relations."

The Izvestia mentions the possibility of isolating Japan among the other powers, and uses this as an argument against Japan's bringing about strained relations with the Soviet Union.

While the Far Eastern diplomatic horizon thus appears darkly clouded from the Soviet standpoint, a ray of light appears in another quarter with the announcement that, following preliminary conversations between Mr. Maxim Litvinoff and Mr. Stanislas Patek, the Polish Ambassador here, negotiations for the conclusion of a Soviet-Polish pact of nonaggression and neutrality will be resumed in the immediate future. The Soviet Government proposed such a pact in 1926, but negotiations made little progress until France reached an advanced stage in the negotiation of a similar pact with the Soviet Union last summer. Desire to follow the lead of its ally, France, may have influenced the Polish attitude toward the pact.

From the Soviet standpoint it would seem obviously desirable to conclude a pacific agreement with its western neighbor, with which it has not been on the best of terms, especially as the Manchurian situation, in the words of Mr. Litvinoff's last note to Japan, "excites serious uneasiness." Moreover, conclusion of a Soviet-Polish pact would strengthen the position of the Soviet Government in the coming disarmament conference, as it would weaken the argument that the Soviet's neighbor states cannot risk disarming.

Labor Proposes Ban On Arms to Combatants

LONDON, Nov. 24 (AP)—Mr. George Lansbury, leader of the Labor Opposition suggested in the House of Commons yesterday that the League of Nations Council should propose that member powers refrain from supplying munitions to parties to the dispute in Manchuria.

"There is a strong feeling in this country," said he, "that it would be rather grotesque if members of the Council, themselves pledged against war, should assist in carrying on a war between two members of the League by supplying munitions of war to them."

It was announced that the Government would convey these suggestions to the British representative in Paris. It was announced in the House the other day that England had placed no restrictions upon munitions shipments to Japan or China.

Plan to Set Up Pu Yi As Emperor Dropped?

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MUKDEN, Manchuria, Nov. 23—The Kwantung police director's announcement on Sunday that the ex-Emperor Pu Yi was held incommunicado at present because "our Government does not desire him to be drawn into political complications," is interpreted as an official admission that the restoration scheme has been abandoned.

Responsible Japanese have always opposed the scheme, which independent Japanese patriots conceived. The independent Manchurian Government probably will assume a republican form, with Chinese officials willing to cooperate with the Japanese, the provinces being largely autonomous.

Order has been rapidly restored in North Manchuria with the Chinese Eastern Railway traffic uninterrupted and the new Government's control extending swiftly. The Japanese feel that the Chinchow concentration is the only remaining threat to the new Government. So they are hopeful that Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang may withdraw his forces inside the Great Wall, avoiding further disturbances.

CALLS $30,000,000 DEBENTURES

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (AP)—Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has called for retirement Feb. 1, 1932, $30,000,000 of its outstanding issue of $120,000,000 20-year 5 per cent debentures.

FARM BOARD'S FIGURES SHOW HEAVY LOSSES

(Continued from Page 1)

has limited itself to this monthly total under a voluntary agreement designed to aid the market, which terminates July 1, 1932. A total of 47,500,000 bushels has been sold to foreign governments so far, Mr. Stone said.

The Senate Committee's investigation had the unexpected effect of releasing for publication the annual report of the Farm Board, which had been put into print, but was held for release until Dec. 10. The report runs to 95 printed pages and covers a detailed analysis of the wheat, cotton and other operations of the board which has been awaited with keenest interest.

The report states that the board "is not prepared at this time to recommend any changes in the Agricultural Marketing Act." It asks for a longer test of the act "in more favorable economic circumstances" before legislative changes are enacted.

Too Soon to Judge, Board Says

In its report, the Farm Board stated:

"The board has completed only two years of operation. Much progress has been made in developing the system of cooperative marketing contemplated in the Agricultural Marketing Act, which the board regards as its most important task; yet the program is a long one, and will take many years to reach its full effectiveness.

". . . The first test of the stabilization features of the act is not yet completed. The initial phase, making stabilization purchases, has been finished; but the second phase, selling stabilization stocks, is just beginning."

Among recommendations the board declared legislation designed to aid in better land utilization "has been altogether too long delayed," and should occupy a major position among farm measures at the coming sessions of Congress. Five proposals were made: Provision for public acquisition of considerable amounts of land, including tax delinquent forest land, land for watersheds, and the like; a special land planning commission; repeal of the Homestead Act; irrigation and public drainage projects appropriations reduced while the farm surplus continues; tax systems revised so as to suit them better to private ownership of forest lands.

Board Shows Lavish Hand

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (AP)—Table of loans made by the Farm Board from its $500,000,000 revolving fund:

Commodity	Amounts advanced	Repayments
Beans and soy beans	$685,049	$71,859
Cotton	140,525,937	95,674,997
Dairy products	13,291,662	4,235,354
Citrus fruits	3,020,882	712,818
Grapes and raisins	20,105,361	5,434,009
Other deciduous fruits	1,844,717	353,596
Miscellaneous fruits and vegetables	350,470	9,398
Grain	47,215,932	34,236,294
Honey	45,839	6,158
Live stock	4,829,704	1,661,559
Nuts	445,000	46,000
Poultry and eggs	531,000	139,500
Rice	988,538	198,529
Seeds	153,141	37,214
Tobacco	2,782,131	580,178
Wool and mohair	18,741,746	2,889,527
Total	$255,866,458	$146,367,203
Cotton stabilization	133,460,038	58,506,156
Grain stabilization	272,972,604	112,823,842
Grand total	$662,299,100	$317,697,202

WHEN BAB-O and porcelain get together, expect shiny weather in your bathroom. Tubs and tiles, basins and floors sparkle with sunlike brilliance. » »

At your grocer 15¢

BAB-O FOR ENAMEL AND PORCELAIN

Posed by Mary Ann of Hal Roach's "OUR GANG" M.G.M. Picture

No faster way West . . . *except by Air*

ARE you planning a trip West? Take one of the Pennsylvania's famous flyers, and learn what a pleasure travel can be. You will like their luxurious appointments . . . the courtesy with which your slightest needs are attended to . . . the delicious food.

Four flyers daily speed from New York and Philadelphia to Chicago—there's no faster way except by air. From Washington and Baltimore, the famous Liberty Limited takes you overnight to Chicago.

To St. Louis, The American and "Spirit of St. Louis" lead large fleets of trains daily from the East.

You will find our agents always ready to help you.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

for Thanksgiving Nov. 26th have Fanny Farmer CANDIES because they are always fresh

ROAST TURKEY

Baste it frequently with drippings seasoned with

LEA & PERRINS SAUCE

FIRST NATIONAL STORES INC.

The SPIRIT of THANKSGIVING is one of SAVING as well as SPENDING

Real thrift comes in saving while you spend. Load the Thanksgiving table with all the good things that are part of this great holiday. Food is cheaper now than it has been for years—but don't spend more for it than you need to. *Save* while you spend by buying your Thanksgiving foods in your local First National Store. There you will find a great variety of holiday foods of the highest quality—lower in price and better than ever before. Thousands of New England families find the extra savings they can make in their local First National Store something to be thankful for, not only at Thanksgiving, but all year 'round.

Nuts and Fruits

We have been busy for many weeks searching for the choicest nuts and fruits which go with Thanksgiving.

Walnuts	DIAMOND BUDDED	Lb 33c
Citron		Lb 33c
Lemon or Orange Peel		Lb 29c
Smyrna Figs	Celophane Wrapped	Lb Pkg 29c
Currants		2 Pkgs 25c
Walnut Meats	Diamond Budded	3 oz Can 25c
Mixed Nuts	Special Selection	Lb 23c

Cakes and Candies

Delicious, fresh baked cakes, holiday candies are some of the feature items at your First National Store for Thanksgiving.

Macaroons		Doz 19c
Sponge Cake		Each 12½c
Pound Cake	Plain, Raisin Light Fruit	Lb 25c
Dark Fruit Cake		18 oz Pkg 25c
Chocolates	Assorted Sweet Home	Lb Box 39c
Hard Candies		Lb Can 25c
Candy Bars	Popular Varieties	3 For 10c

Cooking Needs

Everything you need to prepare the Thanksgiving feast is freshly stocked in our shelves.

Molasses		12 oz Can 17c
Ground Mace		Tin 19c
Bell's Seasoning		Pkg 9c
Baker's Chocolate		8 oz Bar 22c
Bensdorp's Cocoa		½ Lb Tin 29c
Atmore's Mince Meat		32 oz Jar 39c
Maine Made Pie Crust		14 oz Pkg 23c

Holiday Suggestions

Thousands of tons of fresh food stuffs of every description have been freshly stocked in our stores for the holiday.

Dates	Fidast Halowee	10 oz Pkg 15c
Pitted Dates		10 oz Pkg 15c
Marrow Squash		Lge Can 14c
Olive Oil	Purity	4 oz Jar 17c
Stuffed Olives	4 oz Bot 19c	12 oz Jar 35c
R.&R Plum Pudding		No 1 Tin 27c

PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY

RAISINS FANCY SEEDED or SEEDLESS — For the mince pie, fruit cake and other holiday foods you will probably bake at home. 3 PKGS 25c

LOAF CHEESE Easy to slice—so appropriate — WHITE or COLORED Lb 25c — PIMENTO Lb 27c

Your holiday foods will taste better baked with Crisco

Crisco — Included FREE—with each purchase we will give one real high grade mixing bowl — can Lb 21c

Baking with Royal assures you of better success

Royal Baking Powder — 12 oz Tin 39c — 6 oz Tin 21c

2 ounces of real full strength flavoring in each bottle

Finast Extracts LEMON or VANILLA — 2 oz Bot 21c

Pasteurized and tightly sealed choice fruit of Orient

Dromedary Dates Pitted — 2 Pkg 35c

No fuss now when you can buy such sauce already to serve

Ocean Spray Cranberry Sauce — 2 No 1½ Cans 35c

Nothing better for turkey stuffing

Common Crackers N.B.C. — Lb 18c

For topping off the salad—

Cherries Maraschino Style — 2 5 oz Bots 25c — 3 3 oz Bots 25c

GINGER ALE Here is an excellent list of quality Ginger Ales specially priced for the holiday

Finast Dry	12 Bots in Ctn	75c
Canada Dry	3 12 oz Bots	39c
Radio Dry	Lge 28 oz Bot	15c
Radio Golden	2 28 oz Bots	25c

MINCE MEAT Mince Pies are not hard to make when you can buy the ingredients all prepared for you. Here are two outstanding values for the holidays. Ingredients of 1 Pkg make a Pie

None Such 2 Pkgs 25c

All ready for the Pie—most delicious

Friend's 28 oz Can 23c

Made from selected apples

Apple Cider — Gal Jug 33c

Made with the finest Doughnut Flour known

Doughnuts COTTAGE FARM — Doz 15c

A high grade assortment of filled and other fancy Cookies

English Style Cookies N.B.C. — Lb Box 31c

Assorted filled and hard centers—A value at this special price

Sweethome Chocolates — Lb Box 35c

You may have this loaf all sliced with no extra cost

Prize Bread SLICED OR REGULAR — Large 20 oz Loaf 7c

A SAFE PLACE TO ECONOMIZE

DRY ISSUE TOPS LIST AS RASKOB CALLS SESSION

Democratic Committee Is to Meet Jan. 9; Republicans in December

By RICHARD L. STROUT
Staff Correspondent
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24—With a full-fledged controversy over prohibition precipitated in the Democratic Party, Mr. John J. Raskob, chairman of the National Committee, set Jan. 9 as the day for his committee to meet here, when the controversy will be brought to a head and plans arranged for the coming presidential campaign.

The Republican National Committee will meet in Washington on Dec. 19. The two conferences are unquestionably the opening acts of the national election drama of 1932.

In particular, the Democratic meeting has vital significance for the possible candidacy of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York, present leading contender for his party's nomination.

As forecast here, Mr. Raskob's plan to poll some 90,000 men and women who made contributions to the Smith wet campaign fund of 1928, on the question of what the party should do on prohibition, has driven the leaders of the party to a controversy over the whole wet and dry issue.

Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D.) of Arkansas, party floor leader and running mate of Gov. Alfred E. Smith in the 1928 campaign, was prompt to accept Mr. Raskob's challenge, in so far as it relates to Congress.

"I am still of the opinion," he declared in a statement here, "that the paramount subjects to be considered by the Congress relate to economic questions, such as agriculture, taxation, unemployment, the deficit in the Treasury, and other related vital problems. I do not wish to submerge or obscure these by bringing forward social problems such as that pertaining to prohibition. In view of the present membership of both houses of the Congress, no substantial change respecting prohibition may be expected."

Organized drys were quick in their protest against the Raskob proposal. The National Prohibition Board of Strategy, in a statement from Mr. Edwin C. Dinwiddie, its secretary, takes note for example, "that the Washington newspaper correspondents, wet and dry, pronounce this questionnaire another step by Mr. Raskob to 'force' the Democratic Party to adopt a wringing wet platform."

The two national committee meetings here deal first with the time and place for holding the two conventions, and bring together leaders from all states to survey the respective party positions and candidacies. Because Mr. Hoover's renomination is now virtually assured, the Republican meeting carries less interest than the Democratic. A feature of the situation in both parties is a shortage of funds. Republican headquarters are reported to be living on a hand-to-mouth basis. The Democrats are operating on funds borrowed from Mr. Raskob, amounting to about $800,000 either loaned or guaranteed by him, the man who is now attempting to force his party to a strong wet stand as the major plank in its platform.

This situation has in it elements of the gravest concern to Governor Roosevelt. Recent developments in behalf of candidacies of Democratic "native sons" have made it certain that Governor Roosevelt cannot be nominated on the first ballot. Unquestionably he is the strongest Democratic contender for nomination at present. Although a wet himself, he and his friends have attempted to make prohibition a secondary issue in the coming election.

Whatever embarrassment is caused to Governor Roosevelt by a wet plank might redound to the advantage of a wet candidate in the ultimate party convention. Such a candidate would be Gov. Albert C. Ritchie of Maryland or Mr. Newton D. Baker of Ohio. Many who have followed events believe Mr. Raskob still hopes the residuary legatee of his new move will be his friend, Gov. Alfred E. Smith. If the convention is deadlocked, Mr. Smith's name is almost certain to be raised, with the possibility that the Hoover-Smith contest of 1928 would be fought all over again in 1932.

Denounced by W. C. T. U.

The W. C. T. U. announced here that it would vigorously oppose the Raskob referendum plan. Yesterday dry Democratic women leaders sent a letter to Governor Roosevelt asking him to define his plan for "a greater temperance" which he had been quoted as favoring.

The Democratic convention rule requires two-thirds to nominate, as contrasted with a straight majority rule in the Republican convention. There exists what amounts to an unwritten law that a candidate who gets a majority of Democratic votes ultimately gets the nomination. The only exception to this in recent years was in the case of Champ Clark, ultimately defeated by Woodrow Wilson.

There are enough favorite sons now in the field to make it practically certain that Governor Roosevelt will not get the nomination on the first ballot under the two-thirds rule. This is very satisfactory to most state party leaders, who feel that the situation should not be settled so early in the day, particularly with so much uncertainty over the prohibition issue.

Very likely Governor Roosevelt will be the ultimate candidate. He will be almost certainly, if he can get a majority of votes at the outset, despite the two-thirds rule. There are at least 10 separate and distinct favorite sons now in the field, with state votes behind them.

On the other hand, the Hoover nomination may very likely come by acclaim. There is no real opposition in sight. Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho has not encouraged talk of himself as an opponent; Senator Hiram Johnson (R.) of California has received no assurances of substantial support despite his attack on the Chief Executive; Gov. Gifford Pinchot now seems unlikely to obtain the Pennsylvania state delegation at the convention. The feeling grows here that if Mr. Hoover is not nominated by acclaim he will get the nomination on the first ballot. That means a dry candidate for the Republican Party, and presumably a dry platform. In general, the candidate's views are far more important than the words of the platform.

Hoover and Staff Give Day's Salary Monthly to Relief

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24—President Hoover will give one day's salary a month for three months to the Emergency Unemployment Relief Committee fund in Washington, set up to receive contributions from Government employees, and every other member of the White House staff of 47 has agreed to make a similar contribution.

President Hoover's salary is $75,000 a year, so that his gift will amount to about $210 a month or $630 all told. He has already given $5000 to the District of Columbia Community Chest and $2500 to California funds. The same ratio of three days' pay will be applied all down through the White House secretarial force from Mr. Hoover's four personal secretaries, receiving $10,000 each, to the newest stenographer.

Although it is not stated at the White House that the President's action is specifically meant as an example for like contributions from the rest of the nation, there is no question that relief officials here hope that similar plans will be adopted throughout business organizations over the country.

Mr. Hoover recently stated that the law would not permit the work of civil service employees to be staggered to make additional jobs as had been proposed and he said that plans would be worked out for an unofficial program of voluntary relief assistance.

OKLAHOMA CITY TOPS FUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—In a six-day campaign this city raised a total of $459,563 for its Community Fund chest, $9000 more than the quota of $450,565. Last year in a nine-day drive the city raised a fund total of $376,000.

Ban on Loose Milk In New York Asked By Investigators

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 24—Recommendation that the sale of loose milk be prohibited except under certain limitations and restrictions after Jan. 1, 1933, is contained in a report submitted to Dr. Shirley W. Wynne, health commissioner, by a commission he appointed to investigate the subject. The commission held unanimously that "loose milk is a potential health hazard."

The commission recommended that sale of loose milk or dipped milk not consumed on the premises be prohibited; that milk for consumption on the premises be dispensed only from bottles filled and sealed at the milk plant; that loose milk should continue to be sold to hospitals and other institutions under regulations prescribed by the board of health; that the sale of loose milk be permitted also for cooking or for manufacturing purposes in restaurants, bakeries and manufacturing establishments operated under regulations prescribed by the board of health.

Mr. Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the Kings-Queens Milk Dealers Association and the Greater New York Milk Dealers Association, issued a statement challenging the commission's findings and charging that prohibition of the sale of loose milk would cost the poorer classes $46,000,000 a year.

CORNELL FILLS TWO TRUSTEE POSITIONS

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 23 (AP)—Cornell University today announced the election of two new trustees, Mr. August Heckscher of New York and Mr. Martin J. Insull of Chicago, to fill vacancies.

Mr. Heckscher established a $500,000 research foundation at Cornell. Mr. Insull, utility magnate, graduated from Cornell in 1893, has been a donor to the Student Loan Fund, and in his honor his wife founded the Insull Scholarship Fund for deserving students of engineering.

Light-Like Radio Broadcasting

Twenty-Five Stations a City—Soviet Five-Year Plan—British Children Reply

By VOLNEY D. HURD
Radio and Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

SOUNDS have been sent along searchlight beams. Light sensitive receiving devices have picked up these beams and turned them into audible sound through loudspeakers. Such a simple system would seem to be an ideal way of broadcasting, getting away from complicated antenna structures and interfering radio waves. Light does not go beyond the horizon so that the service area would have definite limits.

There are drawbacks. Fog would blot out the signal. So would smoke. But a possible system is just around the corner which combines the good points of such a light broadcasting system with the advantages of radio. This is the use of ultra-short waves.

These waves are hybrid, part light and part radio. They will not go through huge obstacles, but fog or darkness has no effect upon them. They are not affected by static and they will, like light, travel only to the horizon.

There are hundreds of wavelength available down in this unknown part of the radio world. Each city could have 25 channels. The same 25 could be used in a city 100 miles away with absolutely no interference. The power required for such a station would be small, the receivers simple. The present waves could be used for higher power to give rural service to those people in between these points.

There is much experimenting to be done, but here is a possible answer to more broadcasting stations. Newspapers could each have a station then and there could be certain channels for certain programs. A potential field deserving rapid development.

* * *

Voices in Russia

In a rough shack, fitted out as a club, deep in the forests of Karelia in northwest Russia, issues music, music quite obviously not a local product. Entering, one finds a group of woodcutters listening to broadcasting coming directly from Moscow's 100-kilowatt station, twice as powerful as any station in the United States.

The scene changes.

In the house of a Finn are heard the lively strains of Glinka's overture to "Russian and Ludmilla," issuing from a loudspeaker. And it was a surprised group of Cossacks living on the Don River in southeast Russia who heard their traditional songs coming all the way from Moscow through the community loudspeaker which had been set up by the village Soviet.

Thus has radio penetrated the Russian wilderness with its rapid leaven. There are now 55 broadcasting stations in the Soviet Union under the general supervision of the Commissariat for Posts and Telegraphs. The Komintern (Communist International) station in Moscow is the most powerful of the group.

Like everything else in Russia, radio has its Five-Year Plan. By 1933 it is expected that there will be five more 100-kilowatt stations, located in Novosibersk, the capital of Siberia; Kiev, Minsk, and two in the "Russian Manchester," Ivanovo-Vosnessensk. The last city has been renamed Noginsk in honor of Victor Nogin, a veteran Communist who was one of the chief founders of the Soviet textile industry.

* * *

On With the Show

Not even such occurrences as the departure of Great Britain from the gold standard, or the progress of the Round Table Conference on the future of India, could distract the English radio fans' attention from the National Radio Exhibition held at Olympia. It was crowded from the time the doors opened until the close. Big figures were quoted as to the business done, and there is no question but that it was the biggest and best held yet.

Though there was nothing new, such as the screen grid and pentode valves of recent years, the general all-round improvement in appearance was marked, and while selectivity and quality have both been improved, prices have come down.

The number of portable sets has certainly decreased.

There is quite a revival of the superhet, for makers have realized that this type is quite capable of giving good selectivity with quality. But the outstanding example of these much to be desired points is Dr. Robinson's Stenode Radiostat.

The home constructor is still well provided for, both the expert "fan" and the one who only wants to use a screw driver and a pair of pliers. Two stands which always drew an interested crowd were showing home talkie outfits. One of these, called the Synchrophone, comprised a home talkie projecter and a gramophone and radio set, all in one cabinet. This was priced at £131, and the firm was prepared to give a service of films either weekly, monthly, quarterly or by the year. Truly a self-contained amusement cabinet.

* * *

Children's Tastes

Consider that you are a conscientious member of the British Broadcasting Corporation's Education Department and the first of a series of educational lectures on geography has gone on the air. You have sent out a questionnaire to educators. Efficient clerks have tabulated the replies into various classes and they are dropped into your anxious hands. You pick them up and read:

(a) "The talks should form a systematic course; unrelated talks have little value."
"The talks should be unrelated."
(b) "The geography talked of should be human and not physical."
"The geography talked of should be physical and not human."
(c) "Children do not like wireless."
"Wireless is most useful. Many were enthusiastic and all found the talks interesting."
(d) "Talks are most suitable for children over 16."
"Talks are most suitable for children of 11 to 13."
You are thus equipped to proceed with the next talk on the list.

The next group of answers would surely encourage you, however.

"I never used to like geography, but now I look forward to Friday afternoons."
"I knew lots of the stuff before, but it never seemed true."
"It is all so different from reading geography books to hear people who have really explored the countries themselves."
"It makes so interesting what I used to think so dry and dull."
"After hearing the lesson on Tibet I read all the books I could find on the country."

Dr. G. Perrie Williams who examined the written papers requested from listeners says that in the travel talks the children were given an actual picture of existing conditions by men who spoke from first-hand experience. It is difficult to gauge the full effect on the children. The papers submitted showed that even the most limited had retained something.

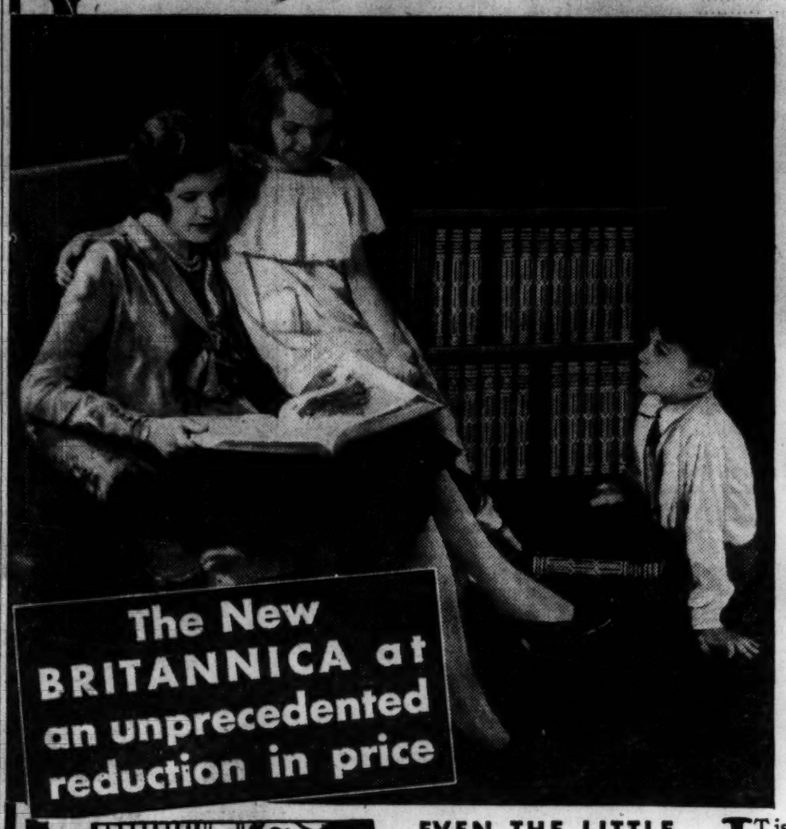
What appealed most in all the talks were those facts relating to ordinary habits of life—the kind of clothes worn, the food, the houses and games. For example, the unwashed garments of the Tibetans, their peculiar method of beverage making, the mud-balling games of the Siamese, the school bastinado of the Afghans.

A. B. C. POWERS JOIN ON ARMS

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Nov. 24 (AP)—Argentina has accepted in theory a proposal to work with Brazil and Chile at the Geneva Disarmament Conference next February, Dr. Adolfo Bioy, Foreign Minister, said today.

Now is the time to be thinking of Christmas and

The gift every member of the family will appreciate



EVEN THE LITTLE TOTS will enjoy it. They start with the pictures—over 15,000 of them, many in beautiful colors—birds, flowers, fishes, butterflies, strange animals, strange peoples. And endless stories you can read to them.

AS THEY GROW UP It fascinates the older children. Sports, music, natural history, the marvels of science, the movies, the arts, exploration—endless subjects to satisfy their interest in everything. And it makes school work easier.

WHAT ABOUT MOTHER? Dress, interior decoration, cookery, gardening, bridge, home management, family budgets, help in emergencies, the care and training of children, social activities, club work, every interest inside the home and out.

... AND FATHER TOO will be just as fascinated as the boy in digging into new subjects. History, biography, science, politics, sports, the home workshop, trade, commerce, finance, industry. A wealth of everyday help in business.

IT isn't often that you can find a useful gift that is so thoroughly appreciated as the new Britannica. "You have done a very wonderful thing in providing a hundred gifts in one," says a letter which we have received with an order for Christmas.

There will be no gift more exciting on Christmas morning, certainly no gift which will give such lasting pleasure. No gift will be so sure to please any and every member of the family. For the new Britannica is not a single gift. It is a treasure house, an unique treasure house in which child or adult, man or woman can find the things they most desire.

NEW FIELDS OF INTEREST

Within its 24 beautifully bound volumes are contained the interesting stories of every activity known to man. Without leaving your chair you can travel to the four corners of the globe, into the laboratories of the great scientists, delve into the mysteries of astronomy. You can follow the business leaders of today in their discussions of finance, industry and commerce. You can learn more of the arts, of music, the theatre, your favorite sports and games. The Britannica never grows tiresome, for it is constantly opening up to you new fields of interest.

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VERMONT TOLD IT MAY AMEND BOUNDARY CLAIM

Supreme Court Acts on State's Controversy With New Hampshire

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (AP)—Vermont yesterday was permitted by the Supreme Court to amend its boundary controversy with New Hampshire so as to claim that the line should follow the Connecticut River from Pittsburgh, N. H., to Vernon, Vt., and then along the west bank of the river at low water mark to the northern boundary of Massachusetts.

Vermont had originally contended the boundary followed the thread of the river from Pittsburgh, N. H., to Hinsdale, N. H.

The Supreme Court also granted the claim of the United States Cartridge Company of Boston for a refund of $682,611 of its 1918 income and profits taxes on the ground no deduction had been allowed for buildings erected on leased land for war purposes.

The court refused to reconsider its recent refusal to review the taxation as dividends of the $600,000 distributed by the Leland-Gifford Company, Worcester, Mass., to stockholders in 1922 and 1924.

Mr. William H. Leland and Mr. Alfred J. Gifford contended the money was surplus or capital, and not dividends, and exempt from taxation.

Advocates of Bible reading in Washington state schools again failed to persuade the Supreme Court to take up their arguments.

The state courts held the state Constitution excluded Bible reading and teaching from the public schools. Mr. George I. Clithero of Seattle and others appealed to the Supreme Court, but it said the case presented no federal question.

The Government was sustained also in a case from Illinois in a contention that federal taxpayers could be compelled to disclose to whom they had paid money deducted from income tax returns.

When foreigners in this country leave no heirs, the court ruled the country to which they owe allegiance may recover any surplus funds left by them.

To emphasize its confidence in the soundness of its own action the court refused to review its action in 21 cases, including that of Ralph J. Capone, brother of Alphonse.

Morgan Memorial Work Is Described

More than 5000 destitute men received employment through the Morgan Memorial during the last year, Dr. Edgar J. Helms, founder and superintendent of this charitable organization, told members of the Boston Chapter of the Special Libraries Association last evening, when they held their regular meeting in the auditorium of the Children's Settlement Building at 85 Shawmut Avenue.

Sometimes this work is to fill a temporary need, maybe a day or a week, and sometimes indefinitely, Dr. Helms explained. In tracing the growth of the Morgan Memorial, he said that 36 years ago the neighborhood was given over to crime whereas it is now considered one of the most orderly sections of Boston.

Students of social service come from all over the world to study the administrative policies of the Morgan Memorial and its attendant Good Will Industries at first hand, its superintendent declared. At present there is one from Ceylon and one from South America. The Good Will Industries are found in cities all over the world. The plant in St. Paul found employment for 7000 persons outside of the activities within the industries itself, Dr. Helms asserted.

"A Bird's-eye Survey of Social Resources in Metropolitan Boston" was presented by Mr. A. Vereide, associate secretary of Morgan Memorial. Miss Loraine A. Sullivan, president of the Boston Chapter of the Special Libraries Association, presided at the meeting.

Average Tax Rate Increased by $1.53

The average tax rate of 355 Massachusetts cities and towns this year is $29.80. This increase from the 1930 average of $28.27 is the result of the largest direct tax ever imposed by the State on local taxpayers, Mr. Henry F. Long, Commissioner of Taxation and Corporations, said.

The valuation of taxable real estate and tangible personal property in Massachusetts this year is $7,173,680,044 or $55,882,776 less than last year, according to the commissioner's report. This is only the second time in 50 years, he said, that revaluations have declined from the previous year's figures.

Poll tax payers increased from 1,255,801 in 1930 to 1,260,231, the personal property tax receipts increased from $24,700,332 to $24,817,202, and the real estate taxes went up from $191,210,063 to $198,276,356. The number of local direct property taxpayers grew from 912,291 in 1930 to this year's total of 915,601.

MILK OVERSUPPLY TO BE SURVEY TOPIC

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 24 (AP)—Mr. Clarence Brown of Brimfield, chairman of a committee named last night by the Hampden County Dairymen's Association to investigate the problem of oversupply of milk that has forced a wholesale price reduction of two cents, said today that the first step of his committee would be to determine the sources of the surplus.

It was hinted by Mr. Brown that legislative action might be invoked, though how this might operate he was not now prepared to say.

Theatrical News

"The Merchant of Venice"

Colonial Theater, Boston — Erlanger Productions Inc. presents "The Merchant of Venice." Week beginning Nov. 23, 1931. The cast:

The Duke of Venice	Robert Harrison
The Prince of Morocco	Louis Polan
The Prince of Arragon	Frank Henderson
Antonio	Charles Francis
Bassanio	Jerome Lawler
Salanio	Byron Russell
Salarino	Lionel Hogarth
Gratiano	Barry O'Neill
Lorenzo	Martin Burton
Shylock	Otis Skinner
Tubal	David Stone
Launcelot Gobbo	Joseph Curtin
Old Gobbo	Alf Helton
Leonardo	Theodore Zarkevich
Balthasar	Byron Harris
Portia	Maude Adams
Nerissa	Audrey Ridgewell
Jessica	Cynthia Blake

Amid manifestations of joy such as are seldom witnessed in a theater nowadays, Maude Adams returned last night to a Boston stage after an absence of 13 years. That is a long time in the theater. The audience, which filled all the seats and overflowed into the standing room at the rear, included many who were welcoming an old friend; it included also a number who were seeing Maude Adams for the first time. If prolonged applause and repeated curtain calls are any criterion, both groups were well satisfied with the reunion. It was pleasant for those of us who remembered the actress from the "old days" to see again the eager, mocking face, the fluttering gestures, to hear the throaty voice and the gurgling laugh, to observe the mastery of silent communication of thought which distinguish the heroine of so many Barrie plays.

Was Miss Adams wise in choosing Portia for her restoration? Wiser, no doubt, than to have returned as Peter Pan or Lady Babbie, but perhaps not so wise as if she had appeared in a more mature rôle. Not too well advised, either, to subject herself to the glare of those new lights of which she is reported to be the inventor, whose very reflection discomforted the onlooker. Yet as actress she triumphed. She was most successful, perhaps, in the more playful and tender moments, as in the casket scenes. As learned judge she was less impressive than we had anticipated from the Cleveland reports of a few weeks ago, though there was technical interest in her novel interpretation of the beginning of the passage which leads to the confounding of Shylock. Instead of bringing out a card which he had been holding back all the time, this judge was apparently convinced of the Jew's title to a decision, and suddenly detected the flaw in his case. An interesting and effective version. But it was the charm of the comédienne that conquered the audience.

Miss Adams shared honors with Mr. Skinner, that veteran Shylock whose study of the Jew should be a required course for the new generation of actors. Overacting, they would call it; but at least it was acting, and not cursory conversation. In the earlier scenes, indeed, Mr. Skinner revealed the very mentality of the ill-used money-lender, his devotion to his daughter and his ducats, his quite understandable desire for revenge on an uncommonly despicable lot of Christians. In the trial scene he was a sympathetic figure, but hardly made the most of the possibilities; for example, his "I pray you give me leave to go from hence," delivered as he lay on the floor with his back to the audience, missed its effect altogether.

The rest of the cast was no more than competent, with Mr. Lawler coming nearest to the Shakespearean lyric line. The production, however, had other interesting features. Miss Adams had considerably revised the text, deleting many lines, changing the order of many scenes and combining others. Thus one street scene in Venice sufficed, and the incidents in the city were continuous. These changes made for much greater speed in performance. Some of the coarser lines given to Portia were forgone. Dignity was added to the trial scene by omitting the railing of Gratiano against the defeated Shylock. Gobbo and Launcelot could hardly be made amusing, perhaps, but they were rendered inoffensive. The settings, by Herbert Moore and J. Monroe Hewlett, were exceptional in harmony and line, especially in the court scene. L. A. S.

THOMPSON-STARRETT INCOME

Thompson-Starrett Company reported for the six months ended Oct. 29 net profit of $339,086, equal to 17 cents a share on the common stock, compared with $827,324, or 97 cents a common share in the first six months of the preceding fiscal year.

"The Student Prince"

Shubert Theater—Messrs. Lee and J. J. Shubert present "The Student Prince." Evening of Nov. 23, 1931. The cast:

First Lackey	Irving Green
Second Lackey	Frazer McMahon
Third Lackey	Hugh McClymont
Fourth Lackey	Sam Lamberg
Von Mark	Edwin Forsberg
Dr. Engel	Hollis Devanny
Prince Carl Franz	Allan Prior
Ruder	Lee Beggs
Gretchen	Marion Weeks
Toni	Nathaniel Sack
Detlef	Charles Chesney
Lucas	Tom Ahearn
Von Asterberg	Robert Horn
Freshman	Norman Broderick
Kathie	Gertrude Lang
Lutz	George Hassell
Hubert	Gus Alexander
Grand Duchess Anatasia	Belle Sylvia
Princess Margaret	Margaret Cantrell
Captain Tarnitz	Robert C. Long
Countess Leyden	Lois Stylle
Baron Arnheim	Robert Horn
Rudolf Winter	Al Monty
Nicholas	Norman Broderick
Head Lackey	Raymond Tobin
Captain of the Guard	Henri Nordyn

Musical comedies come and musical comedies go, leaving behind scarcely a memory, but upon each of its revivals "The Student Prince" meets with a vociferous welcome. And why not, indeed? For it remains the same agreeable blend of romantic tale and tuneful music—when its male choruses do not roar like the giant engines of the silvery Akron. The familiar score of Mr. Romberg bears repetition, and one sighs willingly over the renunciations exacted from a youthful king whose heart stayed behind forever in honey-colored Heidelberg.

As Prince Carl Franz, Mr. Prior sang well and looked every inch the prince of conventional musical comedy ideals. As Kathie, niece of the innkeeper of the Three Golden Balls, Miss Lang seemed not quite so satisfactory, her voice being harsh and shrill. Needless to say, the Lutz of Mr. Hassell has fallen off no jot in its comicality. The Dr. Engel of Mr. Devanny charmed by its warmth and delicacy. It is a relief to experience an entertainment certain not to offend by any suggestion of vulgarity. M. W.

"The First Year"

Copley Theater — "The First Year," a comedy in three acts, by Frank Craven. Evening of Nov. 23, 1931. The cast:

Grace Livingston	Amy Loomis
Mr. Livingston	Richard Whorf
Mrs. Livingston	Helen Ray
Dr. Anderson	Aldrich Bowker
Dick Loring	Raymond Jones
Thomas Tucker	Joseph Cotten
Hattie	Mary Wall
Mr. Barstow	Francis Compton
Mrs. Barstow	Jean Poindexter

From Reading, Ill., to Joplin, Mo., and back again to Reading covers the extent of the hazardous journey of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Tucker's first year of married life. The trials and tribulations attending the newlyweds during that period are common enough in human experience, and Amy Loomis and Joseph Cotten succeed in their interpretation of an ordinary small town couple with no further aspirations than to be happy and comfortable, to prosper in business, and to "go places" while doing it. Their disastrous attempt to make a good appearance is satisfactorily ruined by the amusing, if not convincing, behavior of Hattie.

All the cast slip comfortably into their parts and appear more or less at home in Reading and Joplin. Richard Whorf gives a presentable characterization of the comfort-loving, untidy husband and father. He marked a good contrast for the alert benevolence of his brother-in-law (Aldrich Bowker) who engineers a creditable piece of matchmaking in the beginning and a happy reunion at the end of "The First Year."

Boston Stage Notes

Ethel Barrymore as Lady Teazle in "The School for Scandal" will open an engagement at the Plymouth next Monday, under auspices of the Professional Players.

"The House Beautiful" is in its final week at the Plymouth.

French Boy Scouts Visit New England

Trim in the green jerseys and blue shorts of the Boy Scouts of France, the Little Singers of Paris have entered the United States after an extended concert tour in Canada. Forty boys, between 13 and 17 years of age, who have been trained to carry on and preserve the spirited little French folk songs of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, form the choral group. They are all members of Troops 20 and 21 of Paris.

The singers were sent by the French Government as a friendly gesture to the French-Canadians of "New France," the country wrested from the wilderness by Champlain and Cartier. To them, the fresh young voices of the Little Singers are bringing back the songs of their ancestors, songs brought in the early days from La Belle France and sung by pioneer farmer and coureurs de bois alike.

Concerts are being given in New England cities having large French populations. Manchester, N. H.; St. Johnsbury, Vt.; New Bedford and Worcester, Mass.; Putnam and Hartford, Conn., and Woonsocket, R. I., are included in the itinerary. On Dec. 5, they return to France to be Paris public school boys again.

PRINTING BY OFFSET PROCESS EXPLAINED

Developments of the offset process of printing during the last 25 years were described last night by Mr. J. W. Valiant of New York before a meeting of the Boston Club of Printing House Craftsmen in the Chamber of Commerce Building. Mr. Valiant, who is eastern district sales manager of Harris, Seybold, Potter Company, spoke on the "Silver Anniversary of Offset." He showed the members various types of both color and black and white offset printing.

Music

Vera Keane

Last night in Jordan Hall, Vera Keane, contralto, sang a program which included "O mio Fernando," from "La Favorita"; "My Star," by Mrs. H. H. A. Beach; a trio of songs by Busch; "Die Lorelei," by Liszt, and others by Handel, Respighi, Widor, Cui, and Tchaikovsky. Zula Doane Sanders was the pianoforte accompanist.

An audience of good size gathered to pay tribute to Dr. George L. Dwyer, in whose memory Miss Keane gave her recital last night. Since her appearance as a débutante singer last year, Miss Keane has advanced in her art. Pleasant to chronicle is a more strict adherence to correct intonation. One gained the impression last night that whatever befell her by way of wavering from pitch was due in large part to an unfortunate and persistent tremolo, which so often intruded itself upon the top notes as to bewilder the listener into questioning the will of the singer. Possibly Miss Keane has been overzealous in her striving to free those top notes from the restrictions which were noticeable last year. Although she now produces her entire scale, and it is of excellent range, with comparative freedom, it is necessary for her to turn her attention to freeing herself from this superfluous tremolo. When once she has accomplished this, it should then be easier to concentrate upon interpretation, for Miss Keane is still reluctant to "let go," still the same reserved singer that she revealed herself last year—a notable exception being her presentation of "My Star," by Mrs. Beach, and the somewhat futile "My Heart Is Weary," by Thomas. Miss Keane has made several steps forward since her last appearance. We may reasonably expect continued advancement. G. M. S.

Motion Pictures

"Die Grosse Sehnsucht"

Fine Arts Theater—Tobis presents "Die Grosse Sehnsucht" (The Great Desire). German dialogue film comedy with music. The cast:

Eva von Loe	Camilla Horn
Director Hall	Theodor Loos
Paul Wessel	Harry Frank
Asst. Director Mopp	Paul Kemp
Production Dir. Klieht	Paul Henkels
Clara Marventa	Berthe Ostyn
Mary, Eva's friend	Irma Godau
Costume Dir. Bluhmann	Anna Muller-Lindau
Director Berg	Erwin van Roy
King Frederick	Karl Platen
Cornelius	Ferdinand Bonn
Film Director	Walter Steinbeck

The German studios have two favorite plots. One concerns the little peasant girl who foolishly falls in love with an emperor, or someone as unattainable; the other, the equally humble miss who aspires to become a musical comedy or motion-picture-with-dialogue-and-song actress. "The Great Desire" chooses the second of these two simple standbys. Eva von Loe, still another pretty blonde, is of course only an extra girl in the beginning; but in the end we see her, surrounded by a prancing chorus, singing a torch song or its German equivalent with the helenmorganesque ardor. If that is the height of her ambition, she is welcome to the happy, happy ending. We should have considered it more important that her fine-looking sweetheart, who also had dashed out into the night, should have just one more chance, than that she should continue her high place in an overcluttered profession.

Except for the singularly German expert photography, this film play is not art, although it may be what many people know that they like. It has no particular meaning, but it is good enough entertainment. Backstage scenes are always interesting to us glitterless beings in the audience. Judging from those in this studio, Berlin's Hollywood is just as overrun with empty golden pates and unnecessarily excited people dashing hither and yon as our own object of marry satire. We see as extras many of the great ones of the German film world, people we have met in previous German attractions. The synopsis promises an intimate glimpse into their lives. Well, if you call seeing Fritz Rasp posed self-consciously in evening dress, or Olga Tschrchowa chatting unrevealingly—intimate! The most impressive face in the entire display was shown in a minor portrait study of Eva's maid. Her black hair was drawn tightly back. She had a slightly double chin. There were character lines in her face that no fluffy star could ever wish or hope to attain. And she sat quietly sewing as any comfortable, domestic-minded woman would. But her smile was the smile of mellow years and sweet understanding, and it lit her face with beauty. M. L.

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THE EFFECT OF WOMEN IN BUSINESS
Eighth of Twenty Articles

By MARJORIE SHULER
Staff Correspondent

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

FOR many years women have been cooking jellies in their own homes; why shouldn't they cook varnish in a factory? They have made countless garments from sheepskin coats to 1931 sports frocks; why shouldn't they go in for quantity production in the garment trade? They have mended broken toys and washing machines and front door locks; why shouldn't they put together gasoline engines and airplanes and diving apparatus?

A steadily growing list of women manufacturers attests to the fact that women's ingenuity, efficiency and administrative qualities can be put to good use in the business world, women like Miss Martha S. Wittnauer, who makes watches; Mrs. Sara B. De Forest, who has a varnish factory; Mrs. Ann Anzell, who is known as the "mirror lady"; Miss Catharine Oglesby, who writes about the woman in business and is head of the Bertie cosmetic business; Mrs. Edward E. Hayes, who for more than 20 years has had a shoe factory; Mrs. Ora Hanson Snyder, who does $1,000,000 worth of business annually in candy, and many others.

Some of the women have slipped into the business world through the purely feminine pursuit of making pickles or candy or wedding cake in their own kitchens, being forced by demand to branch out from one cook-stove to a factory. They may have run up a bungalow dress or two on their own sewing machines like Mrs. Nell Donnelly of Kansas City, only to find themselves launched in a great business with a $1,000,000 turnover every year.

Rose From Small Beginnings

Making things comes naturally to women. And the ability trained through years of stretching a dollar bill to fill the market basket has made them careful purchasers. But the financing of their business has given some of them difficult half hours. Mrs. Snyder, for instance, who began with five cents worth of sugar and the whites of eggs, netted $2.15 the first day. Then and for a considerable time after that she paid each day for the materials used in her candy and gave her helpers daily wages, so that she would know just where she stood at the end of the week.

"I do not pretend to be a great executive and can truthfully say that if my business as it stands today, had been given me 21 years ago when I was starting, I would have made a flat failure of it." Thus speaks Mrs. Snyder. "I had to learn from experience. I have always maintained that confidence in yourself, your merchandise and the public, combined with courtesy and honor, were the most essential elements in business."

Even today Mrs. Snyder refuses to expand her business beyond the point where she can supervise it personally.

A good many of the women have built up their business "on a shoe string," rather a remarkable achievement since it is not so many years ago that many of the states had laws prohibiting married women from making contracts.

Mrs. Anzell is one of the women who had a business left to her, a business of which she knew nothing and in which she was totally inexperienced. This was five years ago, and today she says there is not a machine in her factory that she cannot handle herself.

"The only way for a woman to command respect in business is to know her job from the bottom up and then be willing to add to her information by listening to others who are working in the same field," says Mrs. Anzell.

Mrs. Hayes declares that women's ability to design helps them to success in the field of manufacturing and Miss Oglesby lays it to their instinct for beauty combined with practical common sense that they have so nearly taken over the cosmetic business from the hands of men where it was originally.

Practically all of the women in the manufacturing business lay great stress upon their relationship with their employees. "Humanizing business" they agree is their greatest contribution to the world outside their homes, and they extend their influence even beyond the factories which they control. It was Miss Oglesby last winter who initiated "good looks clinics" from coast to coast, by starting in her own Fifth Avenue Salon in New York City a free service for unemployed women. The woman, looking for work, was cleansed and beautified, her clothes brushed, her shoes polished, and sent forth with some good advice on how to conduct herself in her search for a job.

Solving Personal Problems

Mrs. Snyder knows a great deal about the personal problems of her employees and when some difficult situation arises in the business likes to talk it through with the people involved.

It is her pride that in a business which uses half a ton of sugar daily, 125 gallons of sweet cream, and 75 tubs of sweet butter that every year $150,000 goes for pecans to a woman who cracks them with machinery she invented herself.

Mrs. Snyder emphasizes the extent to which any executive must depend upon her aids, saying that "the greatest factor in business is to be able to get your associates to carry out your wishes."

"Watch your customers and not your competitors," advises Mrs. Snyder. "Recognize opportunity when you meet it face to face. To be honest and loyal with yourself is the foundation of all real success. You must have initiative, for the woman without it is like the automobile of former years that had to be started by a crank. You must have executive ability, and ambition to aim high. Be cheerful, work hard, give every task however small the best you have.

"Never let success turn your head. Success is only relative. There is no human accomplishment that cannot be improved upon, so never give up."

Owners of Businesses

When Queen Isabella bartered her jewels to give Columbus his chance at new worlds, the negotiations had to be carried on through men dealers, but now in almost any kind of business transaction that is desired women may be found carrying on under their own names as owners.

The shops may be large like the $1,500,000 edifice in Minneapolis where Elizabeth Quinlan markets beauty, the outgrowth of the little back-room shop which she borrowed money to open in 1893. Or, again, they may be unique like Mrs. Lillia Washburn Stevens' headquarters as painter and decorator, where she contracts for everything from painting the largest New York churches to cleaning the walls of the greatest bank buildings, or doing a like service in private homes, a business which she says she built up on "hard work."

The need to take care of their children is responsible for the success of a good many women. Mrs. Emma R. Yearian, for instance, an eastern school teacher before her marriage to a western rancher, wanted college educations for her children. She begged her husband to buy her a few sheep but it was several years before he capitulated, and the first 15 lambs were pastured just outside the house door where she could give them an occasional look between the duties of baking bread and darning socks and caring for her children. Now Mrs. Yearian is known as the "Idaho Sheep Queen," and when she wants to inspect her whole flock she has to ride range for two days.

Liked Travel; Formed Company

Mrs. Ida Wallis Elliott, living on a small southern farm, wanted travel for her children and so she developed the notion of chaperoning a group of friends to Washington, taking her own children along as the price for her trouble. Now she has a tourist company with branches in large southern cities, planning trips for some 3000 people every year, with 15 parties on the road each year and a postage bill which sometimes mounts to $160 a day.

A good many women know what it is to turn defeat into victory. Mrs. Susan Brink drove into town with her turkeys one fall and because the home market was glutted she had a long, lonely trek back home with her unsold load. On the way back she turned her mourning into rejoicing with the plans for a combine of turkey raisers which now sells $1,000,000 worth of birds to eastern markets every Thanksgiving and Christmas.

Hannah M. Bucky of Jacksonville, Fla., says she has known what it was to eat toast three times a day because she couldn't afford anything else, but now she has a big produce house and is a member of the National Produce Merchants Association.

Perseverance Met Task

Perseverance kept Mrs. Mary L. Brandon of West Palm Beach, Fla., in the storage and transfer business when she found herself left with a new warehouse not yet on a paying basis and with a very heavy overhead. Mrs. Brandon was a former school teacher but had had no business training. Now she has been out on the streets of her city supervising the loading and unloading of everything from feathers to dynamite and says she has gotten along by "stick-to-itiveness and giving service."

Mrs. Edith G. Dobyns says not to be afraid. She bought $8500 worth of machinery with $30 and paid off the balance within 15 months of setting herself up in Cincinnati to sandblast buildings and to clean and spray paint on structural iron and steel tanks and bridges.

Mrs. Augusta M. Prescott of Springfield, Mass., is in the unusual trade of an ink business, and Miss Ruth D. Beetle of New Bedford, Mass., carries on the ancient craftsmanship of her family—building boats. Miss Beetle was responsible for the construction of the boat used by Gov. Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania for his South Sea trip.

"Women are prone to accept too small an achievement as success," says Mrs. Helen M. Schluraff of Erie, Penna., whose recent primary election as leader of the Republican candidates for county commissioner shows the way the voters regard her. Left 13 years ago with two children to support, a florist business that was none too flourishing, and no previous training or experience, Mrs. Schluraff has not only made a personal success but has found time for outside interests. Many young women owe their start in business to her and she is now first vice-president of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women.

Owners of Business Enterprises

ATTAIN HONORS IN HIGHLY COMPETITIVE FIELDS

Upper (Left to Right)—MRS. ANN ANZELL, Known as the "Mirror Lady," Can Operate Any Machine in Her Plant; MRS. ORA HANSON SNYDER, Whose Annual Candy Business Reaches $1,000,000 (© Rayhuff Richter); MRS. NELL DONNELLY, Whose Output of Dresses Runs to $1,000,000 a Year (Strauss Peyton). Lower (Left to Right)—MRS. SARA B. DE FOREST, Owner of Varnish Factory; MISS MARTHA S. WITTNAUER, Manufacturer of Watches.

MRS. MORROW OFFICIATES

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., Nov. 24 (AP)—Mrs. Elizabeth Morrow took part yesterday in exercises at the laying of the corner stone of a new $850,000 high school to be named for her late husband, Senator Dwight W. Morrow. Her daughters, Mrs. Anne Lindbergh, wife of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, and Miss Elizabeth Morrow, also participated.

Peking Man of 1,000,000 Years Ago Could Make Fire and Stone Implements

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Primitive Peking man, who lived at least 1,000,000 years ago, knew how to make fire and used stone implements, it is revealed by discoveries just reported to the Chinese Geographical Society after a four-year search.

Peking man is the oldest member of the human race of which anything is known, yet these discoveries prove that even he must have had a definitely human ancestor. Intelligent use of fire and tools could only have been acquired by long evolution.

Prof. G. Elliot Smith, British anthropologist, who went to China at the invitation of the Chinese Geological Survey to make an independent report on the Peking skull, has now received in London full reports of these new discoveries.

"Most thrilling news of absolutely first-rate importance," was his description of the announcement.

"In spite of most careful search in the cave at Chou Kou Tien, where the remains of Peking man were found, no trace whatever of implements of any sort had been found hitherto, although a number of pieces of quartz, a material which does not naturally occur on the site, were recovered," Professor Smith explained.

"Hence," he said, "the excavators who have been engaged upon the work were beginning to think that the most primitive member of the human family so far discovered had not yet invented the methods of making stone implements.

"Now, however, the careful work of Mr. W. C. Pei, the Chinese geologist, in charge of the excavation at Chou Kou Tien, has been rewarded by the discovery of a large selection of stone implements which have been chipped with great skill, thus emphasizing the fact that the human qualities of appreciation of form and skill in manipulation found expression in the making of excellent tools by this archaic man.

"What is perhaps even more interesting is the discovery made by Mr. Pei of the evidence that these very ancient and primitive people had used fire, an inference which has been confirmed on the spot by the observations of the Abbé Breuil, the French paleontologist. Hitherto there has been no evidence of the use of fire by human beings earlier than the Acheulean period in Europe and even that is questionable.

"Hence, the discovery of definite evidence that Peking man used fire puts back the history of firemaking to a period more than twice as remote as that which hitherto had been assumed."

Farm Deals Show Trend From City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 24—Unusual opportunities exist today for many a city family to better its condition by moving to farms, according to Mr. Wood Netherland, president of the Federal Land Bank of St. Louis.

That many are taking advantage of the fact, he said, was fully demonstrated by the almost doubling of farm sales during the first nine months of this year as compared with a similar period during 1930 in Illinois, Misouri and Arkansas. For the 1930 period the bank and National Farm Loan Association sold farms valued at $407,000. Prices are very low at present.

Mr. Netherland's message was directed to representatives of 70 farm loan associations who met here.

FRANCE MOVES TO SAFEGUARD PARIS FROCKS

Seeks Stiffer Penalty for Counterfeiting Famous Labels

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Following the discovery of 50,000 "fake" labels bearing the names of leading French couturiers, a bill is being presented in Parliament providing for much more severe penalties to be inflicted upon counterfeiters of original designs in women's clothing and millinery.

The Fashion Protective Association has been carrying on a vigorous campaign against unscrupulous persons who have made a practice of copying the choicest products of French dressmaking and millinery establishments, and selling the counterfeits as originals. It has scored one of its biggest successes in tracking down the manufacturers and distributors of thousands of false labels which have been attached to inferior goods and marketed extensively in Europe and America.

The traffic in false labels has been going on for some years, and is estimated to have cost the French de luxe industries more than $1,000,000 and great loss of prestige by passing off inferior designs, materials and workmanship as the product of famous houses with world-wide reputations.

The new bill which has been drawn up by Deputy Jean Fabry and some of his colleagues provides for an increase in existing penalties in order to prevent counterfeiting not only in the dressmaking and millinery but also in the boot and shoe, furniture and decorative industries. It provides for prompt search and seizure of counterfeit goods and greatly increases the penalties for such offenses, both as regards cash fines and jail sentences.

Thirty-eight establishments have declared that they are ready to file complaints against the counterfeiters.

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WOMEN'S ENTERPRISES AND ACTIVITIES

Teaching Women to Speak on Disarmament

By MARGARET ROOT ZAHLER

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Chicago

THE forthcoming Disarmament Conference, to be held in Geneva, Switz., next February, has stirred women from many nations to activity for disarmament in order that the conference of nations may make actual progress in curtailing their armaments. The most urgent need of the moment, according to the Illinois League of Women Voters, is for women who are trained speakers to speak on the subject of disarmament, where to get the necessary information, so that those women willing at heart to help the cause might put this desire into action be awakened.

To help women acquire the courage and ability to speak before groups of interested people on disarmament, the Illinois League of Women Voters staged an all-day speakers' school in Chicago in October. Here inexperienced speakers learned something of the technique of appearing before an audience, how to organize a speech on disarmament, where to get the necessary information, so that those women willing at heart to help the cause might put this desire into action.

Overcoming Prejudices

"How are we going to break down prejudices?" was one of the first questions to be threshed out. This was answered by a tried and tested speaker who years ago got her first experience in soap box speaking in Canada in behalf of the Labor Party and who later took the stump many times and very successfully in the cause of woman suffrage. She is Mrs. Laura Hughes Lunde, now legislative chairman of the Illinois League of Women Voters.

"One of the first things a speaker on disarmament must do," said Mrs. Lunde, "is to counteract popular propaganda. People have been reading in newspapers hostile reports on the subject. Some persons are very fearful that the United States in disarming would be at the mercy of armed nations. They have heard arguments of military men about maintaining large armies and navies for adequate defense.

"All of this fear and prejudice against the disarmament movement can be broken down by having a frank talk with the audience first on just what disarmament means. Show them that it is not a disarmament of just one nation and that we are not asking the United States to disarm alone, nor is it all going to be done in one day. Explain that it is to be a general disarmament of all the nations and that it is to be done gradually. Point out that Germany already has been disarmed, and that even the small country of Denmark has voluntarily started disarming because she finds armaments not a defense but a menace.

Women of Other Nations

"Paint a picture for the audience showing how women of other nations are also working for the same cause. Show how the English women have tramped from house to house up in the mountain country carrying disarmament petitions and finding much interest among the people in anything that held out hope against another war. Picture for the audience the French women reaching out even to their peasant women with this same appeal. If there is time show what people in other countries are doing to help the cause of disarmament.

"Then it might be well to contrast the two alternatives, either (1) gradual disarmament, which it is hoped the conference can work out, or (2) another war, which of course would be from the air, and even military men say there is no defense against the air warfare of the future."

Surveying for the audience the accomplishments of the peace movement will then show that people are now ready for the machinery of peace and do not need to keep on arming, Mrs. Lunde continued. By this time the audience will be willing to listen to what is being done for peace.

Citing the enormous sums now being spent on armaments by the nations and showing what such amounts of money could do if used in other directions generally is very impressive. For instance, over $5,000,000,000 is being spent yearly by the nations on fresh armaments, said Mrs. Lunde. Estimate what this amount would do for the people if spent on libraries, education, food, and clothing.

"How shall we wind up a speech?" was a pertinent question. "See that something is done about it." Ask the audience to pass resolutions, or sign petitions, or send a telegram to the President, or write to their senators so that that particular group will have gone on record as favoring disarmament and as actively behind this country's participation in the conference.

To Answer Questions

"But it's easy to make a speech on disarmament," some one remarked; "the hard part is to answer the questions which members in the audience direct to the speaker in the discussions." To prepare for such contingencies members then and there put questions to one another, and discussed what would be the best answers for given questions.

The following were given out as valuable sources for information in preparing a speech on disarmament:

"Issues of the General Disarmament Conference" by Laura Puffer Morgan, published by National Council for Prevention of War, Washington, D. C. Price 35 cents.

"Disarmament" by Maurice Fanshawe, published by British League of Nations Union, London, England; 50 cents.

"Churches and the Disarmament Conference" by Walter W. VanKirk and Sidney L. Gulick, published by Federated Council of the Churches of Christ in America, 70 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

"Disarmament," a publication giving the attitude of each nation on the disarmament question from now until the time of the conference. By applying to League of Nations a subscription can be obtained for $1.

"Toward Disarmament" by J. William Terry. A textbook for study classes and speakers. Published by League of Nations Association; 25 cents. 105 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

Although the most important asset a speaker can have is the absolute conviction that her cause is righteous and a firm belief in it, the members of this school brought out the fact that personal appearance, diction, physical posture, speaking so that all can hear, and the proper approach to the audience all add very materially to the success of the speech.

"A speaker should stand with her right heel just a little in front of the instep of the left," was the advice given. In this way a better balance is maintained and, besides, the speaker can more easily shift her weight from one foot to the other. Walking to the platform should be with a firm step and with an "I have an important message" attitude. Fumbling with a string of beads or with any part of one's clothes always detracts from the theme. Looking straight at the audience with a steady eye is essential.

When quoting from books or others' writings, the quotations will be more effective if short and snappy and if actually read instead of memorized. It is also well to state the time, date, and occasion on which the words were spoken. Only those should be quoted who count with the audience as persons of authority.

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A Silent Family of Ancient Lineage

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

IN A WORLD which is very full of sound, the silent family of dolls has a mission of peace, which appeals not only to the child but also to the adult. They listen without argument or repartee alike to human wisdom and to human folly. Ineffably they smile, neither with the smile of derision nor of joviality but with one of uncritical acceptance of conditions as they are. Dolls are dear to a child because she can pour herself into them, duplicate herself in these lovely creatures. To an adult they are a retreat from a voluble human race. And so one finds them in boudoirs as well as in nurseries. Moreover, one discovers that their designers have a sentiment toward them which is quite different from that of an artist toward her textile or her pottery.

When I called upon Mrs. Georgene Averill—whose work has notably contributed to the establishment in the United States of a doll-making industry—Mrs. Averill held in her arms her latest model. It portrayed an infant of a few weeks, with the charming disproportions which characterize early hours in this amazing world, and the chubby bowed legs which curl up in remonstrance against this too, too solid earth. The head flopped slightly, with baby charm, under the manipulation of Mrs. Averill's arms, for she was eager to show at various enchanting angles this new citizen of American dolldom.

Inspired by a Hand

"The story of my making it," she said, as she began to pull over its feet, orthodox fashion, garments of exquisite daintiness, "is quite amusing. One day I began to putter aimlessly with some plastecine, and before I knew it I had modeled a baby's hand. See"—she lifted a dimpled fist—"how soft and round it is. This tiny object I made almost by accident, but then it interested me and I proceeded to model the creased wrist and the plump arm. I have never studied modeling, so it required a good deal of experimenting to get a result which satisfied me; but finally I did, and then I made the other arm. My second experiment was with the legs. My manufacturer used to come to view my progress. He was very critical and kept telling me that my work was no good. But finally a day arrived when he cried, "It's right. It'll go over big." This faith was prompted only by a pair of arms and a pair of legs swaddled in soft linen! I had still to build the little body and to give it a head. Although I have designed more than 200 dolls which have been national successes, this task of harmonizing the parts was difficult, so much so that when finally my vision was realized I had a sense of having transcended my own technical ability and of having triumphed by some inward grace!"

"Did I understand you to say that you have never studied modeling?"

"I have never in my life had any sort of art lesson. Yet, nevertheless, I have always done craft work. I used to burn designs on wood and leather and my career—as well as my most important personal life—began when I took some of these articles into a department store in Portland, Oregon, where my present husband, then a stranger to me, was a buyer for the toy department. They sold well, and I became a regular purveyor of their novelties. It was logical, then, that once when the store found itself encumbered with a very large consignment of dolls which it could not sell, Mr. Averill should suggest that I be commissioned to dress them. I put them in Indian, wild western, and Dutch costumes, and within one week a great many gross had been purchased. Finally, the whole stock was used up, and I had arrived at least at the vestibule of my profession. I bought dolls and dressed them and my brother traveled about selling them.

"Then I went to Los Angeles and opened a doll factory, in coöperation with Mr. Averill, who had become my husband. Our next move was to New York, where, on Union Square, we opened a factory with 200 workers.

From Pyrography to Costuming

"One day an old lady with every mark of a well-bred woman, called, asking for work. I inquired if she could make bows. She admitted that she had never done so but she was eager to learn. We tried to teach her, but her fingers were stiff. However, we sent her home with two bolts of ribbon and told her that we would give her 2 cents a bow. Her first installment was not good, but after that she tied the ribbon exquisitely. For nearly five years she worked with us and she earned considerable money in this way. Finally she confided to us that she had been a woman of social position, and had visited President Cleveland in the White House. Her skill and pluck in doing our work and her more self-respecting attitude toward herself born of a tiny independent income, opened her family's eyes to her worth and affectionate relations with them were restored. That," concluded Mrs. Averill, "is the biggest story of my career, much bigger than any national success with a doll."

After five years, Mr. and Mrs. Averill sold out and opened their own doll store. During this period were achieved, due to Mrs Averill's ingenuity, laughing dolls, walking dolls, talking dolls and internationally minded (or at least costumed) dolls.

So fertile of doll designs was Mrs. Averill's imagination that finally it seemed better to devote herself entirely to this phase of the business. Now she designs for manufacturers; and the doll population of nurseries is continually increasing and becoming more diversified.

"How nice it must be, Mrs. Averill," I said, "When you drop to sleep at night, to picture all the little girls happily cuddling your dolls in their cribs!"

She smiled. Perhaps we were both thinking of all the love and joy which these pretty creatures arouse in the hearts of children.

Bookwomen and Their Jobs

By ETHELYN MIDDLETON

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

V—The Literary Agent

IN THE New York Classified Telephone Directory are listed 37 names and firms of "Literary Agents." These agents are intermediaries between authors and publishers. Numbers of women are engaged in this profession. Miss F. M. Holly, known to two generations of authors, represents a small but extremely worth-while writing group. One of the founders of Brandt & Brandt, a large and highly departmentalized firm that handles many types of manuscripts, is a woman. Ann Watkins Inc. is headed and staffed by women.

The importance of the literary agent has increased with the growth of American book publishing and its usefulness is now admitted by both authors and publishers. An executive of a long-established publishing house says: "An experienced literary agent knows our standards and policies; is familiar with the books we have published, and, in a measure, can judge the type of book in which we may be interested. His worth to us is in proportion to his understanding of our needs."

A woman writer with 10 novels and many magazine articles to her credit was one of several authors I consulted as to the advantages of this medium in marketing manuscripts.

"My friends sometimes ask me," she replied, "why I still have a literary agent, who, according to the usual agreement, takes 10 per cent of my profits. While I know personally most publishers, I am not always in touch with their changing policies nor with what, at the moment, they may or may not want. My literary agent is in constant touch with the book market and conversant with the many details of publication."

A young man who has recently made the grades from comparative obscurity to fame throws another light on the subject.

"My first agent, a woman, really made me. She was truly my 'best friend and sternest critic.' She believed in me but did not always think I was on the right track. Fatuously, perhaps, I believe I should have arrived without her, but I know the road would have been harder and longer."

It may be interesting to add that the literary agent last referred to has a small clientele. She is credited, however, with possessing a "flair" for promising talent and fostering it; with a combination of the critical and business sense, highly necessary in this work.

One of the best known of the New York literary agents, with branch offices in Hollywood and London and direct representatives in Paris and Berlin, operates under the name of Ann Watkins, Inc. Mrs. Watkins was the entire staff of the business, when it started in 1911; today the firm is incorporated, most of its seven women employees holding stock and sharing in its profits. While Mrs. Watkins and her assistants are keenly alive to the importance of young talent, their work today deals with author's properties rather than with individual manuscripts. Outside of placing manuscripts, they attend to copyright in all countries, legal protection, translation, serial rights, and, what is today most important, movie rights Mrs. Watkins is admittedly an authority on book law.

Mrs. Watkins is the court-appointed literary executrix of the late Frances Hodgson Burnett and of other literary estates.

It may be of interest to readers of The Christian Science Monitor to know that this firm is the literary representative of Dr. Lyman P. Powell, author of the recent authorized life of Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy.

Mrs. Watkins describes the workings of her organization as follows: "We get through a large amount of business with a comparatively small staff because, as the business grew, it became more systematized and every woman in the organization was carefully chosen as the best for that particular job. Today I read manuscripts only three or four hours in the early morning, before going to my office. Before a manuscript comes to me, it has been considered by three other readers—two of whom we call 'sifters'—and my chief assistant and co-worker, Miss Carol Hill.

"The successful matching of the author's output to the publisher's requirements is often a direct result of personal contacts. That books are frequently planned over the lunch table or at what appears to be only a social gathering, is perhaps one reason why women are so well fitted for the work of literary agent. Miss Hill and I visit Hollywood, London, and the Continent frequently in order to promote business in centers away from New York."

Previous to establishing Ann Watkins, Inc., Mrs. Watkins had valuable experience in publishing and editorial work with the Century Company, the Delineator and Everybody's Magazine.

Her recreation hours today are largely spent at her Oyster Bay home, where she raises Airedales and sometimes enjoys the companionship of a four-months-old grandson.

[This is the final article in a series of five on women in the various departments of the publishing field. The other four have appeared on this page on consecutive Tuesdays.]

Women's Organizations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THIS winter most organizations of women are giving serious attention to practical matters. Social functions are taking on a definite motive and gorgeous displays of bouquets, both verbal and floral, are being eliminated in favor of just as kindly, but more useful, expenditures of time and money.

An economic adjustment committee has been added to the departments of work in the General Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. W. E. Minier of Nebraska is chairman of this committee.

In order to get a picture of conditions as they affect the relationship of the woman purchaser to retailing and production, a questionnaire has been issued. Some of the questions asked are: In what items are you delaying purchase, expecting lower prices? In what items are you delaying purchase in local stores because you find stocks depleted? Are your local stores keeping you in touch with new merchandise and new uses for merchandise by advertising? Does your local advertising give incentive to immediate buying? Are you helping to maintain personnel and wages in your locality by wise buying? Do reports of your local committee and your local employment bureau show recent layoffs? To what extent are you responsible? Could you use pamphlets on stabilizing employment (a) in the industrial field, (b) in the retail field? How many?

* * *

Responses to the above questions will be tabulated, and, with the information obtained, a study program will be arranged that will have for its central theme the place of women in economic stability of business and industry.

It is expected that the thought which answering these questions will arouse will bring about, in many communities, an adjustment of some economic problems. Not only is it expected to show the individual her responsibility and place in the economic structure, but it is hoped that, through the conversation and efforts of club women, advertisers will return to their purchasers the information which will help them to wise and satisfactory coöperation.

Further information concerning this activity may be procured by addressing General Federation Headquarters, 1734 N St., N. W., Washington, D. C. Inclose a stamp for reply.

* * *

Club institutes have become an important part of club life in many places. They usually take the form of experience meetings with a few speakers presenting some of the problems which leaders in different organizations have encountered and giving the solutions which they have found most satisfactory.

At a recent club institute several club presidents gave short talks on the theme, "The Most Valuable Lesson Learned by a Club President." Other leaders spoke on "The Greatest Club Problem." A short talk was given on "Your Speaking Voice," and the session closed with a lesson in parliamentary law.

A valuable pamphlet on club institutes has been prepared by Miss Anna C. Witherle of Castine, Maine.

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THE HOME FORUM

On Reading a Book Through

STASIA insists that it is an affront to a writer not to read his book through. The Lady With the Duster does not agree. She thinks some books are not meant to be read to the end, that it is even a proof of friendliness to take them in sippets rather than in totality.

It happened, as the primal root of this discussion, that Stasia disapproved o. the way the Lady did her dusting. Or stopped doing it, one might better say; stopped at irregular, unpremeditated intervals in order to have a snatch at a book. The Lady liked occasionally to relieve the monotony of the task by a fragment of reading, taken while she perched on the stepladder or gave up to the temptations of her wing chair.

"Why don't you finish the job while you are at it?" demanded Stasia vigorously, "and then read your book through with a clear conscience."

"I don't want to read the book through," retorted the Lady With the Duster. "And my conscience is perfectly clear, anyway."

It was then that Stasia said she should feel as if she had deliberately insulted a writer if she did not finish his book—that it was as rude as to turn and walk out of the room while a person was talking.

The Lady With the Duster did not wish to debate the matter just then, because she was rolling a choice morsel of Christopher Morley's "John Mistletoe" under her tongue at the moment—a book, by the way, which she has been reading off and on for a month, but may never finish because she likes to think that she still has some of it ahead of her. When she had come to the end of Mr. Morley's passage of commemoration for —Thomas Mosher's *Bibelots* — those little gray-blue volumes that first opened the writer's eyes to Francis Thompson, Richard Jeffries, Synge, Arthur Symons, William Watson—then the Lady With the Duster rose about her dusting and opened her lips to speak.

"My darling Stasia," she said, "there are two good reasons for not reading a book through. First, some books are not meant to be read through. And, second, some books that I most enjoy I do not wish to read through.

"Take the first group, those which are not meant to be read through. By these I do not mean simply dictionaries, encyclopedias, directories, almanacs, bulletins, telephone lists, and boners. Neither do I mean most novels, biographies, or histories; for these, generally speaking, will be read through if, after being sampled, they appeal to the reader's taste."

"What about your 'John Mistletoe,' then?" Stasia swiftly demanded. "Isn't that a biography or a novel, or something?"

"It is autobiography of a sort, I suppose, with the chief character appearing under a fictitious name. But the book reads like a succession of personal essays, rather long ones, to be sure, but intimate, discursive, detachable one from another. That is why I take it in sections, as I can take any volume of essays. I don't need to remember the beginning, I don't need to know the end. I can open at random and read a few pages; and, after a little testing, find some favorite passages that I like to read more than once. That is the way I read David Grayson. Or W. H. Hudson. I've never read 'Green Mansions' through, but I have read in it often. I read a little and close the book, not because I am bored or displeased, but because I respectfully wish to think over what I have read.

"It is as if I said to a wise man who was talking at length: 'Pardon me for the interruption, but you have just said something that interests me profoundly. Will you permit me to withdraw and meditate upon it?'"

Stasia cocked her eye a little at this, and the Lady blushed at taking herself so seriously. "Oh, well," she shrugged, "it isn't often as highbrow and all, as that. Generally—and I'll ask you if you don't honestly agree—it's just because it is in the nature of the books not to be read through. Who ever heard, for instance, of reading a book of poetry straight through? What poet would *want* you to read his book that way? His poems are not all in the same mood. How can you feel with him if you are cluttered up with three or four moods at once?

"Poetry ought to be dipped into, I think. You ought to skim through a book of poems and read entirely only the poems that catch your eye and interest."

Stasia shook her head.

"Well, that's the way I do," the Lady went on a little stubbornly. "A great deal in any book of poems isn't worth reading anyhow. A poet really *sings* only once in a while. Often a majority of the poems in a volume are there simply to fill it up. Of course, the true poems are worth enough to pay for the dross and more besides. Just look at this." The Lady pulled down Amy Lowell's "Men, Women and Ghosts," and opened to "Patterns." "There is a poem worth all the rest of the book. I shouldn't have cared if I had never read beyond it.

"Then there are volumes of short stories." The Lady was now well mounted on her hobby and riding hard. "And volumes of plays. No short story writer is at his best every time. You can easily see that what I have said is true, when you consider that the whole output of many of the famous writers of the past has simmered down to about half a dozen apiece that are remembered and read at the present time. Once in a while a tireless searcher like Edward J. O'Brien brings to light a forgotten short story by one of the masters—such as 'The Tell-Tale Heart,' by Poe. That does not happen often and Poe is known to schoolboys today by 'The Gold-Bug,' 'Ms. Found in a Bottle,' 'The Pit and the Pendulum,' and 'The Cask of Amontillado,' as he was forty years ago."

"'The Fall of the House of Usher,'" murmured Stasia.

"Yes, 'The Fall of the House of Usher,'" amended the Lady. "That makes a half-dozen out of all Poe wrote. Don't tell me I ought to read these volumes through!" and she flicked her duster at the "Works of Edgar A. Poe" in six volumes, with an introduction and a memoir.

"It's plainly to be seen that nobody does read them—or ever has. Otherwise the covers would be faded as well as the backs," commented Stasia.

"Memoirs are meant to be dipped into here and there." The Lady touched lightly the backs of a group of such books on the shelf under the window—Mrs. James T. Fields' "Memories of a Hostess"; Kate Douglas Wiggin's "My Garden of Memory"; Robert Underwood Johnson's "Remembered Yesterdays."

"And this!" she cried triumphantly. "See what I have here—'The Memoirs of the Rev. John Peak, of Newburyport, Massachusetts,' written a hundred years ago. Most of it is simply dessicated, but here and there you can find a delicious scrap, full of juice. Of course, I wouldn't read the book through unless I happened to be in an antiquarian mood, but I like to peck at it once in a while. Here's a nice bit about the country around his first parish in Windsor, Vermont—"

"Never mind now," Stasia interposed hastily. "I don't think I'd ever want to do more than peck at that book. The fact is, some of the books you have been talking about I shouldn't want to read anyway. What I mean is good, interesting novels. You can't tell me you don't read them through?"

"On, generally," agreed the Lady With the Duster, "but often I wish I hadn't. Writers so frequently have such trouble with their conclusions. They start off wonderfully and go in high half through the book, and then they begin to stall and their engine gets clogged, and finally they just stop. Or else they wind up with a great clatter and bang which is not at all the way things are in life. Often I'd rather read the good part and figure out an ending for myself.

"Besides, there are some books that I like too well to finish. I want to think of them as continuing. I wouldn't end one of them any more than I would end a friendship. That's what I meant when I said it was sometimes a sign of friendliness to leave off in the middle of a book."

"Oh," expostulated Stasia. "I do think you're hopeless. Really, I believe you are a bookworm!"

W. K. R.

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Dawn

Into the stillness of the night,
Before the first faint gleam of light
Has crept across the sky,
There comes a breath of fragrant air,
A little quiv'ring sigh.

Then something stirs beneath the eaves
And goes a-fluttering through the leaves
Of trees beyond the lawn,
And as I listen comes to me
The message—"It is dawn."

GWEN CASTLE.

Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson Turns Actor

Forbes-Robertson is only incidentally an actor, just as Watts was only incidentally a painter. You may think of him with propriety in a score of possible connections, as an artist, as a preacher, as a poet, even as a politician. Irving's world in short was on one side of the footlights; Forbes-Robertson's is on the other. He is a moralist before he is an actor, a spiritual influence, more than an artistic satisfaction.

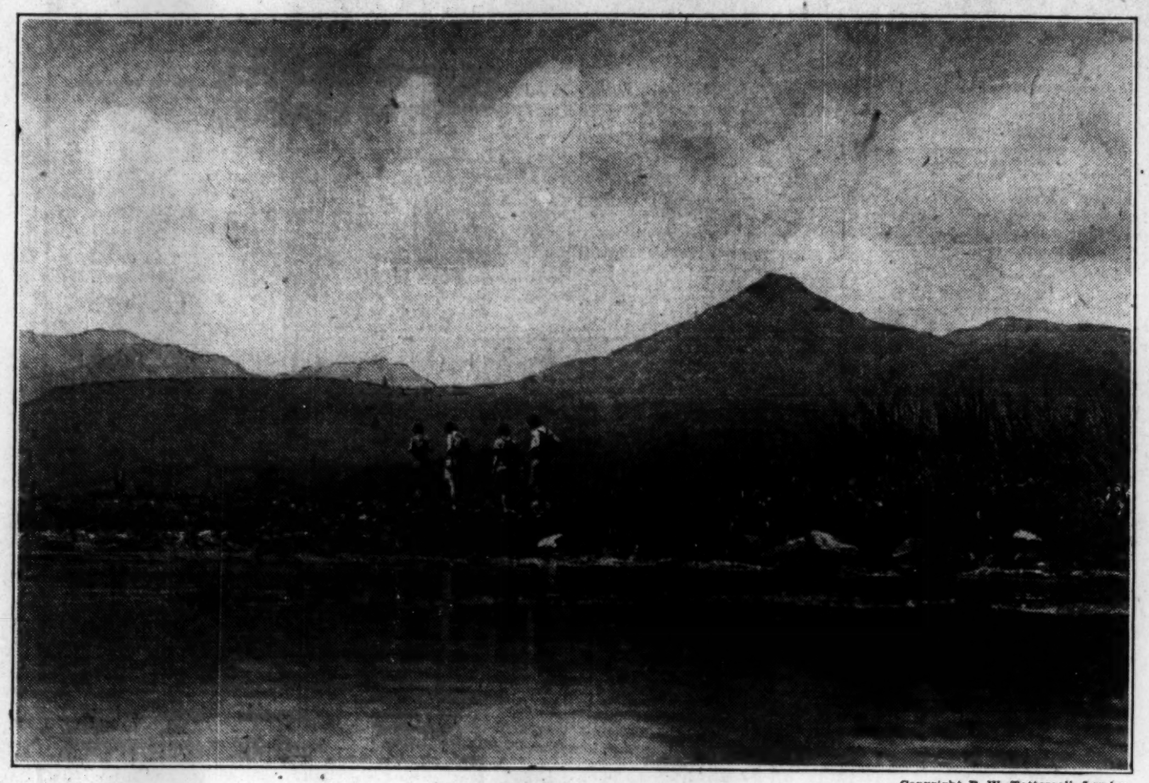
And yet the stage has rarely seen a more complete artistic endowment, whether of temperament, or equipment. One may be forgiven in the case of an actor for dwelling on his physical traits, for they are a considerable source of the impression he creates. In the case of Forbes-Robertson they are profoundly important. His presence brings with it a certain air of distinction and refinement. It suggests a world of chivalrous passion and romantic ideals. . . .

The face is at once serene and sensitive, the brow high and significant—not one of those "large, meaningless foreheads" of which Turgenieff speaks—the eyes grave, with that slight inequality of focus which suggests the dreamer, the nose bold and shapely, the lips delicate and close pressed, the chin firm, but hardly adequate to the scale of the face. It is a face immortalised in Rossetti's great picture, "Dante's Dream," in which Forbes-Robertson, then an art student at the Royal Academy, represents Dante.

For it was only an accident that made him an actor. He had played Macbeth as a child with his brothers and sister, one of whom, it is said, acted the part of the army of Macbeth, another the army of Macduff, with instructions to create an impression of numbers by rushing wildly from wing to wing, a device that worked admirably until they collided, and the poverty of the battlefield was revealed. But at Charterhouse, where he was a contemporary of Cyril Maude, his interest was not in acting but in art, which he adopted as his career. But one day, forty years ago, W. G. Wills was complaining to Forbes-Robertson's father, the art critic, of the inadequacy of one of the younger players in his "Mary Stuart."

"Why not try Johnston?" asked the elder Robertson.

The suggestion was acted upon and Forbes-Robertson became an actor, never, however, wholly deserting his first calling in which he achieved considerable success, as his well-known picture of the Church Scene in "Much Ado," painted for Irving, witnesses.—From "The Pillars of Society," by A. G. GARDINER.



Hiking in Arran

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SCOTS who love their country might well go questing for "the island that likes to be visited," of which Sir James M. Barrie wrote in "Mary Rose." And, if they ever did set out on such a quest, they would be bound to hunt among the firths of the West Coast of Scotland where, on silent islands that dot the silver seas, purple bens rise in magnificent beauty in the sunset.

Many there are, too, who would start and end their quest with Arran, for it is a place that seems to like to be visited. "Arran the hospitable, the island of kind folk, and friendly welcomes"—that is how one recent visitor described this place, after a hiking experience across the isle. It has also been aptly pictured as "Arran of the Bens, the Glens, and the Brave."

This linking of natural scenery with valor is fittingly applied to Arran. The chief name in the island's history is that of Robert Bruce, who found shelter in the caves of the western coast during his checkered experiences as Scotland's king. His journey to the island is described by Sir Walter Scott in "The Lord of the Isles"—

Now launched once more, the inland sea
They furrow with fair augury,
And steer for Arran's isle;
The sun, ere yet he sunk behind
Ben-Ghoil, "the Mountain of the Wind,"
Gave his grim peaks a greeting kind,
And bade Loch Ranza smile,
Thither their destined course they drew;
It seemed the isle her monarch knew,
So brilliant was the landward view,
The ocean so serene;
Each puny wave in diamonds rolled
O'er the calm deep, where hues of gold
With azure strove and green.
The hill, the vale, the tree, the tower,
Glowed with the tints of evening's hour,
The beach was silver sheen,
The wind breathed soft as lover's sigh,
And, oft renewed, seemed oft to die,
With breathless pause between.
O who, with speech of war and woes,
Would wish to break the soft repose
Of such enchanting scene?

A Sea-Dog

A sea-dog—or not, as the case may be. "Please, when do we arrive?" Thus an anxious little voice at the helmsman's feet. "This see-saw business—Oh! pardon the pun—this see-saw—"

"Lobster pot lines on the starboard bow," interrupts the lookout, and the little craft's head is swung sharply over in that direction just in time to save her propellers from getting entangled, and the fisherman's gear from being cut up. After which the course is resumed along the Kent coast. "The Downs," as that part of the English Channel lying between the Forelands and the Goodwin Sands is called, had been better named "The Ups and Downs"; and Bruce, the Skipper's little black Cocker spaniel to whom the opening words of this article refer, it not the only member of the crew to stifle a sigh of relief on entering the friendly shelter of Dover Harbor.

Usually, upon arrival anywhere, Bruce trots busily forward, scrambles over the wire meshing, put there for his especial protection, and makes it his job to see that the anchor is let go in proper seamanlike manner, getting under everyone's feet in the process and nearly sending them and himself overboard. This time, however, they are to lie alongside the wharf, so he has to content himself with rushing up to each member of the crew in turn and delivering himself somewhat as follows: "I say, we've arrived. Did you know we'd arrived? I say, come along, isn't it topping?" Thus effectively hampering the business of arrival.

However, existence seems to have its compensations when, some two hours later, he and the Skipper lie astretch among the cool kind grasses of a Kent upland. Overhead, wind and sky: friendly, unafraid sheep on every hand: and from below the buzz of a portable oil engine. The latter is driving sheep-shearing machinery and presently Bruce and his master stroll down to watch the two farm hands at work, now selecting and hauling out of the pen a protesting animal and, with amazing gentleness and precision, throwing it onto its back, now running the clippers with equal skill and certainty along under its woolly coat, which falls away in one piece to be folded up and tied around with a rope of twisted ends. And then—"Next please." After a while the Skipper bids them good-day, receiving in return that respectful touch of the cap always to be expected from a Kent laborer; and, after Bruce has exchanged somewhat chillier greetings with the farm terrier, they turn reluctantly boatward again—with the prospect of supper in the offing.

It should be here explained that the good ship "Fantasy" was on her leisurely way from the River Thames to the Solent and Isle of Wight, manned by a succession of amateur crews in the shape of the Skipper's friends and acquaintances. Iron discipline was maintained aboard by means of constant threats of "throwing" offenders "to the sharks," a fate that, thanks to various clauses in the Merchant Seaman's Act and a certain dearth of sharks in the neighborhood, had not thus far overtaken anyone. Perhaps the most important member of the crew was Bruce himself. Upon arrival at the destination of the day's cruise he would rush to the companion ladder, impatiently demanding: "A-boat's-crew-to-take-me-ashore-at-once-please-now-then-you-fellows-get-a-move-on." Sure enough, too, the little motor launch would be lowered and two or three of the ship's company would tumble into it on his heels to take his lordship ashore for his evening stroll—or so the latter would firmly imagine. This did them the more credit considering what everyone suffered on other occasions at his "paws." For let anyone, for instance, inadvertently approach his bowl of biscuits and he was at once prepared to defend them, if need be, at all costs. Nor did such treatment prevent them, again, from weakly responding to his blandishments when, having wolfed down his own meal, he would come squirming round the other diners, licking expectant lips and brazenly inquiring: "Now then, what's for lunch today?"

It was usually for meal times only that he reserved his pièce de resistance, as follows: An old scrubbing brush, dragged up from the muddy bed of some harbor, had been screwed on the under side of one of the saloon seats for him to scratch the more inaccessible portions of his back upon. To such good effect did he take advantage of this that many an unsuspecting guest would suddenly find his seat heaving up beneath him, and himself deposited upon an equally surprised little black body beneath. Spoilt? Well, after all, you can't treat a dog "like a dog," can you? Leastwise not "sea-dogs," you can't.

Gesundheit

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

ALLZUOFT wird Gesundheit als eine materielle Erscheinung angesehen. Infolge dieser falschen Ansicht bleibt sie in der Gewalt menschlicher Annahme, und die Menschen verfallen in geistige Trägheit, die zu Krankheit führt. Die Materie ist nicht eine von dem sogenannten sterblichen Gemüt oder von dem materiellen Denken getrennte Ursache oder ein davon getrennter Zustand. Nicht Muskel oder Nerv, sondern das sterbliche Gemüt ruft jede Bewegung des Körpers hervor. Nicht die Materie oder der Körper, sondern das sterbliche Gemüt ruft jede materielle Verrichtung, Bildung oder Vergegenständlichung hervor. Diese Tatsache trennt die vermeintliche Einheit von Gesundheit und Materie, so daß die Menschen die wirklichen Tatsachen der Gesundheit ungehindert finden können.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt: „Gesundheit ist nicht ein Zustand der Materie, sondern des Gemüts" (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 120). Dieses Gemüt ist göttlich, nicht menschlich. Der Geist, das Gemüt, ist Gott, die Grundlage alles Seins. Als Offenbarwerdung des Geistes muß Gesundheit also geistig sein, und infolgedessen muß alles wahre Sein gesund sein. Gesundheit ist überdies eine unendliche Offenbarwerdung; denn sie bringt das unendliche Prinzip zum Ausdruck. Sie ist immer gegenwärtig, und sie wird durch den geistigen Sinn erkannt. Die Materie oder die materielle Annahme kann sie weder antasten noch vernichten; denn sie ist nur der Gewalt des Gemüts untertan.

Dieser in der Christlichen Wissenschaft gelehrte wahre Gesundheitsbegriff gilt unmittelbar für jeden Menschen. Gott ist der Schöpfer des Menschen, und der Mensch ist die vollkommene Widerspiegelung des göttlichen Gemüts. Als die geistige Idee Gottes bringt der Mensch alle rechten Ideen einschließlich Gesundheit zum Ausdruck. Der Mensch ist unauflöslich mit Gott verbunden. Ein unaufhörlicher Zustrom geistiger Ideen von seinem Vater-Mutter-Gott, dem göttlichen Gemüt, bildet seine Gesundheit. Nichts kann unter der Aufsicht der Liebe das Wirken des wirklichen Seins hindern. Da der Mensch Gott widerspiegelt, ist er sich der Gesundheit—der Harmonie—ewig bewußt. Das geistige Bewußtsein ist das einzig wirkliche Bewußtsein. Daher verlieren wir durch die Christliche Wissenschaft die falsche Vorstellung von einer der Materie innewohnenden Gesundheit und erlangen den Gesichtspunkt, den die Wahrheit gewährt.

Krankheit hat keine andere Stütze als den materiellen Sinn. Die Gültigkeit des körperlichen Sinnes ist von Denkern aller Zeiten bestritten worden, und Christus Jesus, der diesen Sinn einen „Lügner" und einen „Mörder" nannte, bewies, daß er falsch ist. Der materielle oder körperliche Sinn oder das sterbliche Gemüt ist also weder wahr noch wirklich. Die Grundlage aller Krankheit beruht auf dem Glauben, daß der Materie Substanz, Leben und Intelligenz innewohnen. Dieser Glaube steht im Gegensatz zu den Lehren des Meisters und der Christlichen Wissenschaft. Es ist ein Glaube, der im Widerspruch zu der großen, allumfassenden Ursache, Gott, steht; folglich muß er falsch sein. Die Krankheit hat also, da ihre Grundlage falsch ist, eigentlich keine Grundlage. Somit kann sie sich auf nichts stützen.

Wir folgern richtig, daß Krankheit ein Irrtum des Denkens ist; daher brauchen wir sie nicht als starre, gesetzmäßige Tatsache hinzunehmen, sondern wir müssen uns ihr wie jedem irrigen Antrieb widersetzen. Die Christlichen Wissenschafter sind bestrebt, die Vorstellung von Krankheit durch unerschütterliches Festhalten an den Wahrheiten der göttlichen Wissenschaft zu überwinden. Gott ist das einzige Gemüt. Jedes vom Guten abweichende Bewußtsein muß falsch sein. Furcht, Wollust, Neid,—alles Böse, ist falsches Denken, ist die Grundlage alles Leidens. Bewußtseinszustände wie Freude, Dankbarkeit, Glauben, Vertrauen, Sanftmut, Frieden und Uneigennützigkeit halten die wahre Auffassung von Gesundheit aufrecht.

Wir sollten es mit der Vorstellung, die wir von den Dingen hegen, sehr genau nehmen. Die wahre Auffassung des Seins ist geistig. Nur das Gemüt weiß. Die Materie ist leblos und hat keinen Sinn. Die rechte Auffassung vom Leben muß geistig sein; denn der Geist ist das Leben. Gesundheit ist ein Ausdruck des Lebens, und das ewige Gesetz des Lebens erhält den wahren Gesundheitsbegriff. Das Bewußtsein der Gesundheit ist daher so ewig wie Gott, das Leben. Im Leben gibt es keine Krankheit; alles ist Harmonie. Nur die falsche Vorstellung leidet und stirbt. Aller Mißklang ist das Scheinergebnis einer falschen, materiellen Vorstellung von Gott und dem Menschen.

Mrs. Eddy schreibt: „Das sterbliche Gemüt und der sterbliche Körper sind eins" (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 177). Der Körper bringt unsere Annahmen über den Körper zum Ausdruck. Kommen wir zu dem Schluß, daß er krank ist, so wird er uns so erscheinen. Verstehen wir aber die in der Christlichen Wissenschaft gezeigte Tatsache, daß die Materie nicht krank sein kann, da sie keinen Sinn, kein Bewußtsein hat, so werden wir der Gedankeneinflüsterung nicht zustimmen. Wir werden wissen, daß Gott das unendliche Gemüt ist, und daß es daher nichts gibt, was krank werden kann. Infolge dieses Wissens beobachten wir nicht mehr den Körper; wir wissen, daß wir nur das Denken zu beobachten und zu überwachen haben. Die Bibel ermahnt uns: „Behüte dein Herz mit allem Fleiß; denn daraus geht das Leben".

Krankheit ist nichts, d. h. sie ist unwirklich. Ein Rechenfehler bleibt nichts, auch wenn er in unseren Aufgaben vorkommt. Es ist Unwissenheit, die dem Nichts entspricht. Die vielen neuen Krankheitsnamen und -annahmen brauchen uns nicht zu schrecken. Nichts kann je wirklich werden, was dem Nichts—der unwirklichen, sterblichen Annahme—zu entspringen scheint. Große Freude wird allen zuteil, die die Christliche Wissenschaft annehmen und von ihrem wahren, geistigen Gesichtspunkte aus arbeiten und denken.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Changing Schools of Art

The last great school was that of the Impressionists. Cubism taught us much, but Cubism was only a stage. A number of excellent men have passed through the Cubist stage, and they have profited greatly, but their solid work has come after their emergence from this college. Today there are practically no Cubists among the front-rank painters. If there are any left it is Braque, whose Cubism merely consists in laying more emphasis on masses than is usual. Picasso has long left it behind. In another category, Matisse, who has had an enormous influence on the younger men, seems to be becoming more sober and correct—in a word, in spite of his strong personality, more classic. Utrillo, in his later manner, has indeed become far too meticulous. . . . Modigliani, with his elongated faces, may still charm, but he must stand alone. The Pointillistes and the Futurists and the rest have thrown up their leaders, but their leaders are not to be followed. The weird belief that crude Negro art was the last word in painting and sculpture may well be left to those who desire to earn a little easy money by producing what many people with scarcely any training could produce. Those who choose to stand on their heads manage to get a crowd around them, but the joke soon becomes stale. It will soon not be considered clever to pretend that lines in perspective widen outwards instead of running together. This kind of perversion is in the end wearisome. Snobs admired and were afraid to admit that they did not understand. Now the reaction is coming quickly. Badness which depends upon its incomprehensibility is no longer a virtue. "Fumisterie" there will doubtless always be; experiment is the life breath of art; but novelty not simply for the sake of novelty, but for the sake of sensation, is nearly over The public has had enough of ugliness, incompetence, imbecility and even the snobs are plucking up courage. In short, the whole current of art is turning. — SISLEY HUDDLESTON, in "France and the French."

Green Trees

The mists of morning,
When morning broke,
Were as grey waters
Or doves in a flock.

No kine, slow-moving,
With breathings deep,
Nor birds were stirring,
Nor lambs nor sheep.

Grey as sea-water,
But through the grey
What green light rising
Here found its way?

Like living flambeaux
Of greenest light,
The trees appearing
So slim, so bright,

Now from the grey mists
The trees emerge,
Like green maids rising
From the ocean surge.

They light green tapers
By twos, by threes,
Like slight maids walking
Through the grey seas. . . .

—KATHARINE TYNAN, in *The Nation and the Athenæum* (London).

Health

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TOO often health is looked upon as a material phenomenon. This false view leaves it under the control of human belief, and produces a mental inertia conducive to disease. Matter is not a cause or condition apart from so-called mortal mind or material thought. It is mortal mind, not muscle or nerve, which produces every movement of the body. It is mortal mind, not matter or body, which produces every material function, formation, or objectification. This fact dissociates the supposed union of health and matter, and leaves mankind free to find the real facts of health.

Christian Science teaches that "health is not a condition of matter, but of Mind" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, by Mary Baker Eddy, p. 120). This Mind is divine, not human. Spirit, Mind, is God, the basis of all being. Health, then, being the manifestation of Spirit, must be spiritual; and consequently all true being must be healthy. Health is, moreover, an infinite manifestation, for it expresses infinite Principle. It is always present, and is discerned through spiritual sense. It cannot be affected or effaced by matter or material belief, for it is under the control of Mind alone.

This true sense of health, as taught in Christian Science, is to be applied directly to each one of us. God is the creator of man, and man is the perfect reflection of divine Mind. As the spiritual idea of God, man expresses all right ideas, including health. Man is indissolubly united to God. An unceasing flow of spiritual ideas from his Father-Mother God, divine Mind, constitutes his health. Nothing can interfere with the action of real being, under the control of Love. Man, reflecting God, is eternally conscious of health—harmony. Spiritual consciousness is the only real consciousness. Hence, through Christian Science we lose the false sense of health as inherent in matter, and attain the viewpoint afforded by the truth.

Disease has nothing to support it save material sense. The validity of corporeal sense has been questioned by thinkers throughout the ages, and Christ Jesus proved this sense, which he called "liar" and "murderer," to be false. Hence material or corporeal sense or mortal mind is neither true nor real. The basis of all disease is to be found in the belief that matter has substance, life, and intelligence abiding in it. This belief is contrary to the teachings of the Master and of Christian Science. It is a belief in opposition to the great universal cause, God; consequently, it must be false. So disease, being built upon a false basis, is literally built upon no basis. Thus it has nothing to support it.

We logically conclude that disease is error of thought; hence it is not to be accepted as fact, stubborn yet lawful, but is to be resisted as every erroneous impulse should be. Christian Scientists strive to overcome the sense of disease by steadfastly adhering to the truths of divine Science. God is the only Mind. Any state of consciousness other than good must be false. Fear, lust, envy, —all evil, are false states of thought, and are the basis of all suffering. Such mental states as joy, gratitude, faith, trust, gentleness, peace, and unselfishness, maintain the true sense of health.

We should be most particular concerning the sense of things we entertain. The true sense of being is a spiritual sense. Mind is all that knows. Matter is inanimate, and has no sense. The right sense of Life must be spiritual, for Spirit is Life. Health is an expression of Life, and the true sense of health is maintained by the eternal law of Life. The consciousness of health is therefore as eternal as God, Life. In Life there is no disease; all is harmony. It is only a false sense that suffers and dies. All discord is the seeming result of a false material sense of God and man.

Mrs. Eddy says, "Mortal mind and body are one" (Science and Health, p. 177). The body expresses the beliefs we entertain about it. If we conclude that it is sick, it will appear so to us. But if we understand the facts, as shown in Christian Science, namely, that matter cannot be sick, since it has no sense or consciousness, we shall not agree with the mental suggestion. We shall know that as God is infinite Mind there is nothing to get sick. This knowledge turns us from physical scrutiny, knowing that we have only thought to observe and guard. The Scriptures admonish us, "Keep thy heart with all diligence; for out of it are the issues of life."

Disease is nothing; that is, unreal. In mathematics an error remains nothing even when it occurs in our problems. It is ignorance, which corresponds to nothingness. The many new names and beliefs of disease need not frighten us. Whatever appears to spring from nothing —from unreal mortal belief—can never become real. Great joy have they who accept Christian Science and work and think from the true spiritual viewpoint it affords.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

by MARY BAKER EDDY

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EDUCATIONAL

Window-Washing Curricula

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

I HAD seen them going about the campus in pairs. Short, slight figures with sleek, black heads gleaming like patent leather. Flashing black eyes in dark skinned faces. Wearing light colored overcoats over wide trousered, woolen suits, and heavy, square-toed oxfords as if they would disguise their small, narrow feet. These were the students from the Philippine Islands.

After school hours they were to be found engaged in various labors for they are excellent workmen, swift and competent. It was in this way that I met Aguinaldo.

He had come, he told me in excellent English when I opened the door, to wash the windows. "I am Aguinaldo," he said, as if that explained everything.

He was carrying beside the pail and cleaning cloths, a book. This he put down on a chair and then fell to his work with quick movements. He was engrossed and seemed to bend all his efforts to finishing at once.

"Are you a professional window washer?" I asked from my desk.

His dark face brightened, showing even, white teeth. "I do anything I can while I attend the university," he said.

"Oh, you are one of the students I have noticed on the campus then?"

His head nodded quickly. "Yes," he said.

"There are many students from your country here, are there not?" I asked.

"There are 40 at this university and as many or more at each of the other universities on the Pacific coast," he replied with a gleam of satisfaction in his black eyes.

"Splendid! And have you been here long?" I asked.

"Five years. I am now writing my thesis. I should have graduated last year but I stopped in order to earn some money."

"What did you do?"

Raised Beans

"I planted beans most of the time. But I did not make as much money as I hoped. It was not a good season for beans!" He laughed. "And then my appropriation came from the Government so I came back to the university."

"What do you mean?" I asked.

"Our Government makes an annual appropriation for the maintenance of Philippine students at institutions of learning in the United States. It is small but if one works at something it is enough."

"Do you not have good schools in the Philippine Islands?" I asked.

"Oh, yes. We have fine places of learning now. In Manila alone there are six. A university, a school like your state college, a normal school, a school of arts and crafts, a school of commerce. One of the old Spanish schools is older than your Harvard, but I hardly think it would rate as high! The Spaniards did not believe in educating the masses as your country does." His quick smile was flashed again.

"If you have so many good places of learning, I am surprised so many students come over here to school," I said.

Aguinaldo shook his head. "We come to learn the customs of the country. How you live. It is worth more than one can learn from all the books."

"How about the language?"

"Our Government provides a course of instruction in English for 11 years, from kindergarten on through the intermediate and secondary departments."

"Then you arrive in this country with a good knowledge of the language."

"Oh, yes," he said. "The schools in our islands are very good."

Aguinaldo began on another window.

"After you graduate what do you intend doing?"

"Go back to my country and teach, probably. That is where one can find a place most easily. There are now over 10,000 native teachers in our schools and each year there are fewer foreign teachers."

Girls Begin to Come

"I have not seen any girls from your country on the campus. Do many come over?"

"Very few. But I think there will be more now." His quick smile flashed again. "Last year one girl was graduated and returned home. She had completed a course in home economics, specializing in the preserving of fruits. When she returned she began to preserve our tropical fruits, those that had never been preserved before. They are wonderful!" Aguinaldo rolled his eyes. "I have tasted some. Now she sends them to San Francisco, New York and many of the large cities. She is making good money! So that is why I am sure more will come now." He laughed.

"That is making good use of an education," I said. "And what shall you teach?"

"That I don't know. I have majored in international relations." He hesitated, then he added, "When the Philippines receive their independence I shall hope to be able to assist my country in some way. That is what all the students hope. When we are ready for our independence I am sure it will come." His black eyes seemed to be gazing into far spaces.

The windows were finished, clean and gleaming in the rays of the setting sun.

Quickly Aguinaldo dried his hands on a cloth and gathered up his book from the chair, lovingly it seemed.

"Have you enjoyed your five years in this country?" I asked.

"I have learned a great deal, but as for fun I have not had the time for much play. I work all the time I am not in my classes, and study late into the night. But I am learning something all the time, even while I am washing windows!" He smiled and with a quick little bow disappeared through the door. I had learned something too, and I hoped Aguinaldo had learned half as much from me.

E. H. R.

SHOWING THAT THE TROPICS OFTEN HAVE SCHOOLS OF EXCELLENCE
These Are on the Island of Barbados, British West Indies

The foundational work in these elementary schools is said to be unusually good. Neither arithmetic nor any of the other essentials seem to bother these colored boys and girls. They are fond of domestic science, carpentry, and gardening. There are troops of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides. Barbados has two high schools for boys and one for girls. Its one college, Codrington, is affiliated with Durham University in England. Only about 10 per cent of the population is white.

Eight Major Trends In College Education

By ERNEST H. WILKINS
President of Oberlin College

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

V—Mastery in Special Education

IN THE modern college, as the two preceding articles have pointed out, the greater part of the student's time in the last two years is devoted to specialized education—that is, to doing most of his studying in one single field. In some colleges that field has to be a particular department, such as physics, psychology, or economics, or English literature. In others the field may be a somewhat broader one, as, for instance, "history and literature."

When the colleges first began to realize that they were, in fact, devoting nearly half of the course to this sort of work, they were content simply to let the student take a certain prescribed number of individual courses in the field in question, and to let it go at that. But they soon found that the student let it go at that, too; that what he got from the experience was a piecemeal collection of special sorts of information; and that he was all ready to forget what he had learned in any one course just as soon as he had passed the final examination in that course. He did not really reach the point of mastery in the field as a whole. He did not get a thorough knowledge of economics in general, for instance—he got bits of it here and there—some work in economic theory, perhaps, and some in labor problems, and some in banking, but he never had to put it all together, and he seldom did.

Importance of Private Reading

To rectify this situation the plan was developed, first, I believe, at Harvard, of requiring that a student before graduating should take a comprehensive examination covering the whole of the field in which he had specialized. This meant two new things: first, that the student could not afford to forget what he had learned in his individual courses; and second, that since he was to be examined on the field as a whole, he would inevitably be examined on some parts of that field on which he had never taken courses. That meant in turn that he had to get up some parts of that field through private reading and study. This was a very good thing in itself: for college students, as well as some other people, are only too prone to believe that the only way you can learn about a thing is to take a course in it. As a matter of fact, the greater part of the learning which is done after college or outside of college is done through private reading and study; and the sooner and more firmly a college student gets the habit of private reading and study the better.

In order to help the student plan his private reading and study, and to help him coördinate the work done thus and in his regular courses, there has been established, at Harvard and in a dozen or so other institutions, a staff of tutors, to each of whom a certain number of upperclassmen are assigned.

The individual character of much of this work is one of its most interesting and significant phases.

Individualization in the field of specialized work is carried still further, in the case of students of special ability, in the so-called "honors courses," which now exist in a great many colleges. The theory of this type of course is that if a student really has exceptional ability he should be encouraged to do more work than other students do, should be given special advantages, and should be very largely released from the ordinary requirements as to the way in which his work is to be done.

The pioneer in the establishment of honors courses in America was President Aydelotte of Swarthmore, who derived his conviction of the value of such work from his experience as a Rhodes scholar at Oxford.

Release During Last Two Years

In its most highly developed form, which is found in Swarthmore, the honors student is released entirely, for the last two of his college years, from the ordinary requirements of taking and attending courses. He may attend classes if he wants to, but he does not have to. Instead, a certain large field of work is defined for him, and he is told that before graduation he must pass a three- or four-day examination covering the whole of that field. It is up to him to master that field so that he may be able to pass that examination.

Of course, he is given much help, whenever he wants it, by the man with whom his plans are worked out in the first place, and by any others who are qualified to help him at particular points. But in the main he "on his own."

In most colleges the honors plan is not carried out quite so fully, but consists simply in the requirement of a certain amount of individual work, for success in which honors are granted at graduation. Sometimes this individual work is additional to the regular work of the college, sometimes it replaces part of the regular work.

In their varying forms, the honors courses represent the most interesting phase of the attempt of the modern college to lead its students to the point of mastery in the field chosen for the specialized work of the last two college years.

[The first four of these articles appeared Oct. 27, Nov. 3, 10 and 17. The series is a nine-article feature of the Tuesday Educational Page.]

'Good' and 'Bad'

By ANNE HITCHCOCK

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

YES, the small but indispensable word *good* is subject to frequent misuse, if we are to accept the dictum of those whose opinions count in such matters. "He looks good," "He feels good"—just what does the adjective *good* signify in these expressions? After the verbs *look* and *feel*, *good* means *virtuous;* it should not be used—as it so often is—to signify *in good health* or *pleasing in appearance.* Say, instead, "he looks well," "he feels well," *well* being here an adjective after the linking verbs *looks* and *feels*, and describing the subject *he.* To be sure, "He looks well" is somewhat ambiguous. Does it mean "He appears to be in good health" or "He is pleasing in appearance"? Either interpretation is possible; the connection usually gives the clue as to the one intended.

A more serious breach of good usage—it is perhaps unnecessary to remind Monitor readers of it—is the employment of *good* as an adverb in such a sentence as "She sang good,' which is, of course, incorrect for "She sang well." While *well* is an adjective after such verbs as *look* and *feel*, and describes the subject, with other verbs it is an adverb, describing the action of the verb. *Good* is never an adverb.

Now, as to that versatile word, the antonym of *good*. The Standard Dictionary says of it: "Bad is the opposite of good in any one of its many senses, and almost any negative word in the language may be in some connection the synonymn of bad." Webster's gives *ill* as one of its synonyms; so, while *good* may not be used with *look* or *feel* to refer to health, *bad* may be so used. "He doesn't look bad" may refer to his health, but since it may also refer to his character, it is better to be more explicit and say, "He doesn't look ill." Again, "He feels bad" may properly be taken to mean "He feels ill," or sad, or sorry, or wicked. Choose the specific term rather than the general, the close-fitting rather than the loose-fitting, is a good rule to follow.

But someone is sure to ask, "What of the expressions, 'She feels badly,' 'He looks badly'? Aren't they correct?" Not according to the rule that *look* and *feel*, when used as linking verbs—that is, when some form of *be* may be substituted—should be followed by the adjective, not the adverb. *Badly* is always an adverb. These expressions are not especially offensive to the ear, because they are so generally used; but logically they are as incorrect as "is badly," "am badly" would be. One of the well-known manuals on correct usage informs us, "'I feel badly' would mean 'My sense of touch is impaired.'"

Badly is not recommended as a substitute for *very much* with the verbs *need* and *want*. "She wanted to sing badly"? Surely not! We mean — do we not? — "She wanted very much to sing." "The house needs painting very much" is better than "needs painting badly."

Let us sum up the points touched upon in a group of illustrative sentences:

They were sure they could trust him; he looked so good.
John looks well in that suit. (Well, adjective.)
Ellen said she felt well, and she certainly looked well. (Well, adjective.)
Does she sew well? (Well, adverb.)
I felt bad (sorry) about that affair.
He says he hasn't slept well, but he doesn't look at all bad.
The boy looks mischievous, not really bad.
The letter was badly written.
He wanted very much (not badly) to help them.

A Something-to-Give Box

A mother who wants to inculcate generosity in her children, has a "Something-to-Give Box" into which the children are encouraged to put things to be passed on to others. It is a gay, cheerful-looking box, covered with wall paper and fitted with a hinged lid.

Things of all kinds are dropped into the box. When a child tires of some of his toys, they are put into this box. Later the children watch mother rejuvenate them, or help with the process themselves if they can. Outgrown garments are treated in the same way.

There is a pocketbook in the "Something-to-Give Box," too. The children are taught to contribute to the something-to-give pocketbook just as they are taught to give to Sunday school. If a money gift is given them they take out a little for the pocketbook before they use any of the rest. If they earn a few pennies they drop one into the pocketbook. Old papers are all saved and sold, as are also the old rags, the money going into the box.

With the money in the box, articles to relieve definite need or articles to bring cheer are bought from time to time. The children have a vote in the purchases. Sometimes it is a pair of warm mittens for a child who has none, sometimes a story book for a shut-in, sometimes a flowering plant for someone who seems lonely.

The children are also being taught that there are many things about the house which can be passed on to bring cheer to others, if only a little thought is given to the matter. For instance, they see to it that all used picture post cards get into the box. These are later passed on to children who would be likely to appreciate them most. They gather up the scraps and patches left from sewing, smooth them out and tie them into bundles for the lady who likes to make quilts. Worn-out stockings and underwear go into the box, too. These are welcomed by the neighbor who makes hooked rugs and always needs more material.

When they go nutting the children share their nuts with the "Something-to-Give Box." The same thing is true of their pine cones and other woodsy treasures. These things are later sent to cousins in the city who find them a treat.

The children like to gather flower seed from the garden. They put this into used envelopes which Mother marks. Later the seeds are transferred to plain envelopes marked with the name of the seed and simple cultural directions. They are passed on to people who would enjoy them.

The "Something-To-Give-Box" keeps the giving idea prominently before the children. It enables them to give much pleasure to others and establishes the habit of giving.

Bright Clothes Help Safety

Brightly colored coats, sweaters and other outer garments are not only fitting for children but are a decided protection to them in these days of congested traffic. Brightly colored garments have much greater visibility. A motorist can see a gay red coat and cap much more quickly than somber ones.

Less 'Much Ado'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ALL morning a tension had been marring the usual harmony of the little home. "Talk, talk, talk!" exclaimed the mother, "I just will not do it!"

She retired to her room for a few minutes of quiet reflection. . . .

"Boys," she said with a refreshed loving look, when she emerged, "it is far worse for me to be impolite to you than it is for you to do the thing which I fuss about. From now on I am going to ask you to help me be polite to you. No matter what you may do, I should not speak to you as I did this morning. Two wrongs never made a right."

Astonished blue, and green-flecked-with-brown, eyes stared at her. One little round mouth stayed open in a questioning O.

Details of the further conversation do not matter. But the results do.

From that day on, that mother had the most loving coöperation from two lively boys, seven years old (familiarly known as "Thunder 'n Lightnin"). Now and then her voice might begin to rise . . but just a look or a word and she set to work disciplining herself. For many a week now this grateful mother has enjoyed freedom from argument, exasperation and tension, while an amused Daddy looks on, sometimes, with a knowing "Didn't I always tell you you talked too much to them?"

(And Daddy no longer raises his voice . . though nothing has been said about that.)

To further do away with "too much talking" and to develop the sense of responsibility, this mother made a little schedule which was posted in a convenient place. Not a word was allowed except by the two boys themselves who were free to "help each other remember." This was the list of necessary reminders on school days, posted in form of a series of self-questions:

1. Have I been grateful this morning for my blessings?
2. Up the first time called?
3. Dressed, washed, combed, promptly? (They bathe themselves each evening, of course.)
4. Hot breakfast? (If not eaten promptly it isn't a "hot" meal, you see! This disposed of continual nagging to eat.)
5. Room in order promptly?
6. Teeth cleaned?
7. Finger nails at 8:30? (Morning play, you know, requires this before school time.)
8. Clean handkerchief in pocket?
9. Shoes tidy? (No more, "DO tie those laces.")
10. Bible verse before leaving for school?
11. Repeated aloud by both boys before leaving house for school: "I AM TRUSTWORTHY. I will go straight to school without loitering, and present myself, clean and happy in my RIGHT PLACE at school."

Each boy has his own colored pencil hanging handy. He checks off with one of those stars he has just learned to draw in school, and which he delights in scribbling on things.

The thrilling part of this scheme to the mother is the freedom from nagging reminders, the development of the child's own sense of responsibility and independence, and best of all, the boys' genuine enjoyment of the plan.

V. S. M.

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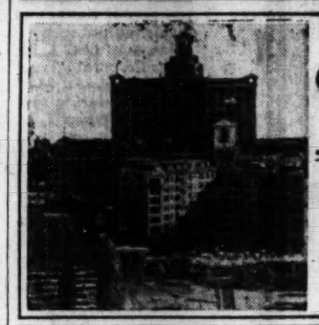

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IN THE SHIP LANES

THE total foreign trade of the United States for the calendar year 1930 totaled 97,293,000 long tons, according to the United States Shipping Board. This compares with 108,461,000 tons in 1929, and 106,225,000 tons in 1928.

Although the figures for 1930 are slightly lower than any of those for the five years from 1926 to 1930, they are, on the other hand, larger than for any year for the period 1921 to 1925 inclusive.

Breaking down the figures as between imports and exports, the situation is approximately the same, with 1930 being below the past few years in imports, but exceeding the earlier years of the past decade. As for exports, the 1930 figures are not quite so gratifying from an American standpoint, the 1930 total showing less increase over the early years of the decade than in the case of imports, and being substantially below the average for the 10 years. As heretofore, the North Atlantic District handled approximately half of the total volume of business, followed, in point of tonnage, by the Gulf District, the Great Lakes District, Pacific District, and the South Atlantic District.

Cruise Rates Cut

Slashing reductions in the West Indies cruise rates have been offered by the Canadian Pacific Steamships, with average charges per day being as low as $7.10 in some instances. The rates on these 12 to 28-day voyages range from a minimum of $100 upward, the vessels making the voyages to the Caribbean including the Empress of Australia and the Duchess of Bedford.

Royal Yacht Cruise

The former royal yacht of King George V, the Prince Olav, will make the same leisurely voyage around the Mediterranean as in former years, sailing from Marseilles on March 12. This is, perhaps, the most "de luxe" of all the de luxe cruises offered, its rates being maintained on a plane which will discourage all but the most affluent tourists, and this is done in part in order to restrict the membership to a relatively few.

The royal apartments remain exactly as they were, and the style of decoration has been followed throughout the rest of the ship. The vessel is small enough to call at many obscure ports and islands, thus affording her passengers something new in the way of travel diversion.

The American members of the tour will leave New York March 4 on the steamship Berengaria, of the Cunard Line, traveling by train from Cherbourg to Marseilles, and boarding the royal yacht there. The entire time elapsed will be two months, including transatlantic crossings.

Canadian Companies Coöperate

With the discussions in Canada as to the propriety of continued competition between the two Canadian railroad systems, it is timely to note that coöperative agreements have been made in respect to soliciting business by each for the other.

The formal agreement between them states that Canadian National will coöperate with the Canadian Pacific Railway and Canadian Pacific Steamships in the advertising and solicitation of freight, passenger, and express traffic for Canadian Pacific ships to and from Canadian Atlantic ports. The two companies, therefore, will work together to promote rail and steamship business crossing the Atlantic by Canadian ships, and thence through Canada en route to the Pacific over Canadian rail lines. While it would appear that the Canadian Pacific benefits the more by this, the Canadian National will benefit through the call at Halifax, which will be made by all Canadian Pacific ships, this point being local to the Canadian National Lines.

The agreement will extend for 10 years, and is signed by Mr. E. W. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific, and Sir Henry W. Thornton, chairman and president of the Canadian National Railways.

Steamship Schedules

The entire second class on the steamship Hamburg, of the Hamburg-American Line, has been converted to tourist class. This completes the conversion of second to tourist quarters on the four sister ships of the line.

The Veendam, of the Holland-America Line, has been withdrawn from her charter to the Furness-Bermuda Line, and will shortly engage in service under the Holland-America flag between New York and Bermuda in competition with her former lessors.

The Munson Line is scheduling a series of cruises to Nassau, Miami and Havana of 12 days, all-expense, with minimum of $125. These tours are in conjunction with sailings of the steamship Munargo, while in addition there are sailings twice weekly to Bermuda by the steamships Pan-America, American Legion, Western World and Southern Cross.

Round-trip tickets between Italy and Alexandria by the Navigazione Generale Italiana have been reduced by a substantial amount in all classes, these being effective Dec. 1, and good for six months.

The French liner Champlain is due to enter the New York-Plymouth-Havre service next spring, according to dispatches from France. This new motorship has a gross of 28,000 tons, a length of 607 feet, and will accommodate 1053 passengers. She will run with the Lafayette, which entered service last year, and her completion will bring the fleet of the French Line up to a total of 641,700 gross tons.

Liner Movements

DEPARTURES
FROM NEW YORK

Thursday, Nov. 26

Albert Ballin, Hamburg-American, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg; Stuttgart, North German Lloyd, for Cobh, Cherbourg, Bremen; President Jackson, Dollar, for Orient via California ports.

Friday, Nov. 27

American Merchant, American Merchant, for London; Olympic, White Star, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Augustus, N. G. L., for Naples, Villefranche, Genoa; Andania, Cunard, for Cobh, Liverpool; Guatemala, Grace, for Los Angeles, San Francisco.

Saturday, Nov. 28

Adriatic, White Star, for Galway, Cobh, Liverpool; Lapland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Tuscania, Cunard, for Londonderry, Glasgow; Pennsylvania, Panama Pacific, for Los Angeles, San Francisco; Western World, Munson, for east coast South America; Santa Rita, Grace, for west coast South America.

Tuesday, Dec. 1

Paris, French, for Plymouth, Havre; Excambion, American Export, for Marseilles, Naples, Alexandria; Hellig Olav, Scandinavian-American, for Christiansand, Copenhagen.

Wednesday, Dec. 2

American Exporter, United States, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg; Drottningholm, Swedish American, for Halifax, Gothenburg; Empress of Australia, Canadian Pacific, for West Indies cruise.

FROM MONTREAL

Thursday, Nov. 26

Montcalm, Canadian Pacific, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Montclare, Canadian Pacific, for Havre, London, Antwerp.

Friday, Nov. 27

Duchess of Atholl, Canadian Pacific, for Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool.

Saturday, Nov. 28

Antonia, Cunard, for Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool; Ascania, Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London; Megantic, White Star, for Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Thursday, Nov. 26

Santa Elisa, Grace, for New York; Venturs, Matson, for Auckland, Sydney; Chichibu Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient.

Friday, Nov. 27

President Hayes, Dollar, on world service (westward).

Tuesday, Dec. 1

Maui, Matson, for Honolulu.

FROM LOS ANGELES

Saturday, Nov. 28

Wilhelmina, Matson, for Honolulu; Santa Elisa, Grace, for New York.

FROM SEATTLE

Saturday, Nov. 28

President Cleveland, American Mail, for Orient.

ARRIVALS

DUE NEW YORK

Friday, Nov. 27

Hamburg, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg; Drottningholm, Swedish American, from Gothenburg.

Saturday, Nov. 28

American Shipper, American Merchant, from Hamburg.

Sunday, Nov. 29

Saturnia, Cosulich, from Trieste, Patras.

Monday, Nov. 30

American Banker, American Merchant, from London; General Von Steuben, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Boulogne, Southampton, Halifax; Minnetonka, Atlantic Transport, from London, Boulogne; Baltic, White Star, from Liverpool, Cobh; Santa Clara, Grace, from east coast South America.

Tuesday, Dec. 1

Aquitania, Cunard, from Southampton, Cherbourg.

Wednesday, Dec. 2

Exochorda, American Export, from Mediterranean ports.

DUE BOSTON

Sunday, Nov. 29

Baltic, White Star, from Liverpool, Cobh.

DUE SAN FRANCISCO

Thursday, Nov. 26

Colombia, Grace, from New York.

Monday, Nov. 30

President Hoover (new), Dollar, from New York, for Orient.

Tuesday, Dec. 1

President Grant, from Orient, for New York.

Wednesday, Dec. 2

Tatsuta Maru, N. Y. K., from Orient; Manoa, Matson, from Honolulu.

DUE LOS ANGELES

Friday, Nov. 27

City of Los Angeles, Lassco, from Honolulu.

Saturday, Nov. 28

President Hoover (new), Dollar, from New York, for Orient.

DUE SEATTLE

Tuesday, Dec. 1

President Taft, American Mail, from Orient.

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TELEGRAPH WIRES DECK MASAI WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, S. Af.—On several occasions during the last few months telegraph wires near Mombasa have been cut. It appears that considerable lengths have been removed by natives for the purpose of personal adornment. In consequence, cable messages for the interior had to be sent by train.

The Kenya natives are very fond of wire and among the Masai tribes it is not uncommon to find women carrying 25 pounds of wire in the form of bangles, leg hoops and quaint neck ruffs, after the style of the Elizabethan period. It has long been necessary to guard the telegraph lines against their "beauty raids."

FOREIGN FIRMS SEEK SITES IN SCOTLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW—Since the general election many inquiries have been received from foreign firms regarding the suitability of sites in Glasgow and the West of Scotland for factories.

Real estate agents in Glasgow recently stated that already a number of factories had been purchased by foreign firms in England, and that every effort is being made to attract possible purchasers to available sites in Scotland, where coal, iron and steel, and electric and water power are obtainable. Inquiries have been received from the United States, Czechoslovakia, France, Sweden, Belgium and other countries.

MEXICO ACTS ON FARM ISSUE

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 21 (By U. P.)—The Secretary of Agriculture has been ordered to prepare definite plans to end the agrarian problem after granting lands to entitled claimants, the Government announced yesterday.

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SHORTS COVER SENDING STOCK VALUES HIGHER

Price Movement Is Very Irregular—Strong Closing

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (AP)—The stock market easily absorbed occasional flurries of selling today, and maintained a firm undertone. Bonds also displayed a better tone.

The share market was rather listless, and traders were inclined to hold aloof. It was felt in some quarters that the list had become oversold, and that a techincal rally was due, but no aggressive efforts to drive shorts to cover were made.

A broad covering movement developed in the afternoon trading, lifting several prominent issues 2 to 3 points in light trading.

The closing tone was strong. Transfers approximated 1,200,000 shares. Issues up 2 to 3 included U. S. Steel, American Telephone, Consolidated Gas, du Pont, Allied Chemical, American Smelting, Eastman and Union Pacific.

Railroads were still the focal point of speculative attention. The low state of railway equipment buying was mirrored in Baldwin Locomotive's omission of its preferred dividend. Advance estimates of the weekly report of freight car loadings indicated a drop of 26,000 cars from the preceding week.

Loadings usually shrink substantially during the early weeks of November, and a reduction of this magnitude would be only about half the drop of the like period of last year.

Railroad Wage Question

While heads of the eastern roads met to consider further steps to bring a reduction in wages, it was learned that employees of the Georgia & Florida, including members of the brotherhoods, had voluntarily accepted a 10 per cent cut. This appeared to be an unusual situation, however, in which complete cessation of operations was threatened.

Dividend reductions continue one of the chief obstacles in the stock market, although most issues in which further cuts are expected are already selling at levels discounting the actual developments. A private tabulation recently made by an investment trust shows that 903 dividend payments have been omitted this year, and 677 dividends have been reduced, indicating a shrinkage of dividend payments from last year of $636,233,000.

The money market was fairly easy, with call loans holding officially at 2½ per cent. The weekly condition statement of Reserve member banks showed a rise of $41,000,000 in security loans, which was attributable to the taking over of "loans for others." Investments were off $52,000,000, giving a clue to recent selling in the bond market.

Bonds Firmer

A rally in bond prices developed around midday under leadership of United States Government issues, which had been firm throughout early trading, and better action in the rails which had opened generally lower but picked up considerably on improved prospects for an adjustment of wage differences.

Liberty 4½s of 1952 were conspicuously strong and the 4s of 1954 also shared prominently in the advance. All the Treasury issues were better with the 3¾s of 1940-1943 being leaders.

Foreign bonds showed a slightly mixed trend, with South American issues a fraction lower. German issues were under moderate pressure while French and Belgian bonds showed firmness.

The market was again thin, transactions in small amounts swinging prices forward as readily as small offerings sent them down.

The present status of railroad bonds, according to dealers, reflects a waiting policy on the part of investors until more definite information becomes available as to prospects of an early wage reduction.

GRAIN AT CHICAGO HAS UPWARD TREND

CHICAGO Nov. 24 (AP)—Strong commission houses absorbed surplus offerings of wheat late today, and the market jumped more than 2 cents a bushel from today's bottom levels.

Stop loss selling had resulted from disclosure of the actual position of the Federal Farm Board's controlled wheat holdings, which were shown to be larger even than most traders had believed. Helping to rally the wheat market was announcement that purchases of North American wheat today for shipment overseas totaled 1,600,000 bushels.

Wheat closed excited, ½@1 ⅛ cents above yesterday's finish, corn at ¾@⅞ decline, oats a shade down to ¼ up, and provisions unchanged to 7 cents higher.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Nov. 24	Nov. 23
20	Am & Cont	5	5	5	5
385	Am Found	1¾	1½	1½	1½
451	Am T&T	132⅝	130⅜	132⅛	130⅝
10	Big Sanf	21	21	21	22
329	Bos El	83¼	82	83¼	83¼
5	Bos & Alb	148¼	148¼	148¼	
25	B&M pr pf	60	59½	59½	60
10	Cop Range	3½	3½	3½	3½
230	East SS	10	10	10	10
100	E Butte	1	1	1	
50	E G&Fuel	9	9	9	10
31	E G&F pf	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	78
19	E G&F pr pf	73	72	72	74
130	Edison Elec	215	213½	215	216
69	First Nat S	50⅞	50⅝	50⅞	50¼
20	Gen Capital	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23¼
100	Geh Elec Sp	11¼	11¼	11¼	
60	Gilchrist	5	5	5	
230	Mass Util	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
95	Mergenthal	60¼	60	60	
10	Nat Ser	1½	1½	1½	1½
20	NE Tel	119	118	118½	118
100	New Riv	1	1	1	
50	Nipissing	1	1	1	
225	No Butte	.58	.55	.58	.55
45	Pac Mills	11	11	11	11
415	Quincy Min	2⅞	2½	2⅝	
25	St Mary Ld	3½	3½	3½	
85	Shawmut	8½	8½	8½	
100	So Sur	.50	.50	.50	
58	Stone Web	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	13⅞
168	Swift & Co	22⅜	22½	22⅜	22⅝
25	Torrington	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	34
20	Un Twist D	12½	12½	12½	
175	Uni Found	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
233	Uni Shoe	45	44	45	44
130	Uni Gas	3¼	3	3¼	
1700	Utah Met	.38	.38	.38	.38
45	Util Hyd	1¼	1¼	1¼	
125	War Bros	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
10	Warren (SD)	18	18	18	

BONDS

$4000	Amoskeag 6s	65	64⅞	65	
1000	NE Tel 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
8000	Pub Ser Colds	91	91	91	

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Nov. 24	Last Nov. 23
14¼	2⅛	..	Abitibi Pow & P	500	3½	3½	3½	3½
52	5	..	Abitibi pf	100	10	10	10	
23½	7	1	Adams Express	600	7½	7¾	7½	7¼
23½	10	1	Addressograph	100	13	13	13	
20	16¼	1.60	Affiliated Prod	900	17	16⅝	17	16⅝
109⅜	52	3	Air Reduction	3700	60¾	58⅝	60	58
20⅛	7	.40	Alaska-Juneau	14700	15⅝	14	14⅝	15
12⅝	3	..	Alleghany Corp	6800	3¼	3	3	3⅛
59¼	6	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	300	7	6	6	7
182¾	68	.61	Allied Chem	29100	82¾	79½	81	79¾
126	114⅛	7	Allied Chem pf	100	118½	118½	118½	119¼
42¾	14	1	Allis Chalmers	500	17	16¾	17	16⅞
18⅞	8	1	Alpha Port Cem	200	10½	10½	10½	10⅞
23	13	2	Amerada	500	16	16	16	16
29⅜	5⅛	..	Am Ag Ch Del	100	8	8	8	8¼
62¾	17¼	3†	Am Bank Note	500	18½	17⅜	18½	17¼
9⅜	1½	..	Am Beet Sugar	700	1½	1½	1½	
38	20¾	2.40	Am Brake S&F	100	21	21	21	20¾
124⅜	90	7	Am Brage S&F pf	30	90	89	89	
129¾	71⅝	5†	Am Can	28900	75⅝	73⅜	74⅞	73⅜
38¾	9	1	Am Car & Fdry	500	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	11½
14½	5	..	Am Com Alcohol	1400	8¼	7½	8¼	
23⅛	9	..	Am European	400	12⅝	12¼	12⅜	12½
57⅝	10⅜	..	Am & For Pow	7600	12⅝	11⅞	12	11⅞
100	45¼	7	Am & For Pow 7	200	48	48	48	
79½	24	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	200	24	24	24	
31⅝	10½	2	Am Ice	400	13⅜	14¼	14⅞	14⅜
26	6	..	Am International	200	7½	7½	7½	7
30¾	8	1	Am Locomotive	200	10¼	10¼	10¼	10½
84¾	58½	7	Am Loco pf	300	58½	58½	58½	58½
7	1¾	..	Am Mach & Met	100	2	2		
23⅜	5	..	Am Metal	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6
39⅞	1½	..	Am Nat Gas pf	140	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1¾
57¼	33⅛	3†	Am News	10	37	37	37	39¼
64⅞	14½	Am	Power & Lt	2400	18	17½	18	17
102	60	6	Am P&L 6% pf	200	60	60	60	60
85	53	5	Am P&L pf st	500	55	53	53	55½
21½	7	.60	Am Radiator	4600	8⅞	8¼	8½	8½
37⅜	10	..	Am Rolling Mill	1100	12½	11¾	12½	11⅝
66	27	5	Am Safety Razor	400	34½	32½	34½	32
42	20	5	Am Shipbuilding	10	22	22	22	
58½	19¾	1½	Am Smelt & Ref	5600	24¾	22½	24	22⅜
4⅛	1¼	..	Am Solvents & C	1000	¼	¼	¼	¼
11½	1	..	Am Solvents pf	300	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
31¾	7⅜	..	Am Steel Fdries	400	8⅝	8½	8½	9
201¾	121½	9	Am Tel & Tel	32700	132⅞	130¼	132⅝	130½
80¾	23¼	3	Am Wat W&E	1300	32	31¼	32	30⅝
11⅞	3¾	..	Am Woolen	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5
8¾	2⅜	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	300	3½	3½	3½	
43¼	12⅜	..	Anaconda Cop	8600	14½	13⅞	14	13¾
26¼	11½	1	Anaconda Wire	400	11½	11½	11½	11½
36	13	2.40	Anchor Cap	200	19	19	19	19
18	8	..	Archer Daniels	400	12½	12¼	12¼	
72	20	7	Armour Del pf	200	36½	36½	36½	36
4½	1	..	Armour Ill A	2300	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
2⅞	⅛	..	Armour Ill B	500	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
28⅞	3½	..	Asso Apparel Ind	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
203⅜	97½	10	Atchison T&SF	4200	101	98⅜	99	99⅜
108¼	88	5	Atchison pf	300	88¼	88	88	90
120	43¼	4	Atl Coast Line	200	45½	44	45	44
23⅜	9½	1	Atl Refining	1200	12¼	11⅞	12¼	11⅝
99⅞	78	6	Atlas Powder pf	20	85½	79	79	86
13½	5	1	Atlas Stores	100	5	5	5	5
295½	84½	4§	Auburn Auto	29700	110⅜	105	108½	106
6⅛	2½	..	Aviation Corp Del	5600	3	2⅞	3	2¾

—B—

27⅞	6¼	..	Baldwin Loco	2400	8	6½	6½	8
104½	35	7	Baldwin Loco pf	160	45	35	35	48¾
87⅞	27¼	4	Balt & Ohio	9800	28¾	27¼	27⅞	28
80½	41	4	Balt & Ohio pf	200	42	41	41	42
107	99	6½	Bamberger pf	50	99	99	99	
14½	4¾	..	Barnsdall A	1900	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	6¾
81	37	4	Beatrice Cream	300	46⅞	46	46⅞	45¼
6⅛	1¾	..	Belding Hem	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
25½	12⅜	1	Bendix Aviation	10900	19½	18¾	19⅛	18⅞
46¼	24⅜	2	Best & Co	1600	29⅜	28¼	29	28¾
70⅜	25⅛	2	Bethlehem Steel	9800	27	26	26⅜	25¾
123⅞	75	7	Beth Steel pf	100	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	90
43	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum & Br	200	24	24	24	23¼
76½	37	3†	Borden	4400	48⅜	46⅞	47½	47⅛
30¾	9¾	1	Borg Warner	500	13	12¼	12⅝	12⅛
66	15	..	Boston & Maine	100	15	15	15	
22¾	8¼	1½	Briggs Mfg	1200	10½	10⅜	10½	10½
26	2½	..	Brockway pf	40	4½	4	4	
69⅝	31⅛	4	Brooklyn Man T	1600	37½	36⅜	36⅞	36⅛
94¼	67½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	500	70¾	69¼	69¼	
9½	2⅜	..	Bruns Terminal	200	3	2⅞	3	2⅞
20⅞	5	..	Bucyrus Erie	800	5¾	5½	5¾	5⅝
13	4⅛	1	Budd Wheel	1300	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
32¼	10	1	Burroughs Add	200	13⅞	13½	13⅞	13⅛
31	15⅜	2½	Bush Terminal	200	18	17⅜	18	17⅜
69¾	12⅜	..	Byers	1100	16¾	15⅝	16¼	15½

—C—

53	10¼	..	Calif Packing	600	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	10½
11⅜	3½	..	Calumet & Hecla	400	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	4¼
45	14	3	Canada Dry	500	17	16½	16½	16½
45¾	11	1¼	Canadian Pacific	3600	15¼	14¾	15¼	14¾
131½	33¼	..	Case Thresh	22100	41	38⅜	40	38¾
52½	11½	2	Caterpillar Trac	400	15¼	15	15¼	14½
14⅜	2⅜	..	Celotex Co	100	3½	3½	3½	4
25¾	15	1½	Central Aguirre	100	16	16	16	16½
8¼	2½	..	Centurs Ribbon	600	6¾	6⅜	6¾	
30½	9⅞	1	Cerro de Pasco	900	15¾	14	15¼	13¾
23¼	3¼	..	Checker Cab Mfg	200	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅛
54⅛	14¼	3	Chesapeake Corp	400	22	21⅞	22	20½
46½	23½	2½	Chic & Ohio	4800	30⅛	29⅝	30	28⅞
7⅜	3½	..	Chi & Gt West	400	4	3⅞	4	4
27½	12	..	Chi & Gt W pf	400	14	13½	14	13
8⅞	2	..	Chi Mil & St P	400	2⅜	2½	2½	2¾
15⅜	3⅜	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1000	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4½
45½	9	..	Chi & N western	1800	9½	9	9⅛	9⅞
116	25	..	Chi & N west pf	200	25	25	25	
13⅛	3⅛	..	Chi Pneu Nool	200	5	5	5	4⅛
35	10	..	Chi Pneu T pf	300	10½	10½	10½	
65½	14	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	1200	15	14	14¼	15½
90	21¾	6	Chi R I & P	200	21¾	21¾	21¾	
101	25¼	7	Chi R I & P 7%	600	25½	25	25½	25¼
33⅜	8	..	Childs Company	400	11	11	11	11½
25¾	11¾	1	Chrysler	7100	15½	15	15¼	15
37⅜	26⅜	3.60§	City Ice & Fuel	400	31½	31	31½	31½
90	66⅛	6½	City Ice& F pf	40	68⅞	68⅜	68⅜	69½
4⅜	⅞	..	City Stores	400	1	⅞	⅞	1
105	95	7	Clueft Peabody pf	40	102	102	102	
170	97½	7½	Coca Cola	1200	116	114	116	114¼
53½	49½	3	Coca Cola A	300	52	51¾	52	
50½	28	2½	Colgate-Palb-P	400	32	31	31	32
104½	87⅞	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	400	93½	91	01	
32¾	8⅜	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	
45⅞	16⅝	1½	Columbia Gas	2100	21⅝	20½	21⅛	20½
109½	76	6	Columbia G pf A	300	87	87	87	
111⅝	33	4	Columbian Carb	3600	41¾	39¾	41½	39⅞
23¼	8	1.60	Comm Credit	400	11½	11	11½	11⅛
25⅞	16	1¾	Comm Cred pf	20	20	20	20	
25⅞	15	2	Comm Cred pf B	20	20	20	20	
34	15½	2	Comm Inv Tr	300	22½	22	22½	22
90	70	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	200	73	73	73	75
21½	9⅛	1	Comm Solvents	2800	11¼	10⅜	11	10⅞
12	4½	.30	Comwith & So	4200	5¼	5	5¼	5⅛
100⅜	66	6	Comwith & S 6pf	400	72⅜	72	72	74
34⅞	14	2	Condo Nast Pub	200	14	14	14	
14¾	6⅞	1	Congoleum Nairn	600	9⅞	9½	9⅞	9½
73	60	4½	Conn Ry & Lt	40	60	60	60	
109⅝	61	4	Consol Gas	14500	70⅜	69⅜	69½	68⅜
107	93	5	Consol Gas pf	200	99	99	99	100
157⅜	9½	1	Consol Laundries	500	10⅜	10¼	10½	10⅛
1¾	¼	..	Consol Textile	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
8½	2	..	Container A	200	2⅛	2	2	2⅛
30	5¼	..	Cont Baking A	200	7	7	7	6¾
9⅜	2¼	..	Cont Baking B	600	1⅞	1	1	1⅞
62⅞	31⅞	2½	Cont Can	1100	36¾	35	36⅜	35⅜
51⅞	19½	2.40	Cont Insurance	200	27	27	27	25½
4½	1⅛	..	Cont Motors	400	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½
12	5	..	Cont Oil	1800	7½	7¼	7¼	7
12	1⅛	..	Cont Shares	500	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1½
36⅝	30⅝	3	Corn Products	1800	48⅜	46¼	48	47
18	3¾	..	Coty	400	4¾	4½	4½	4½
63	22	..	Crucible Steel	1000	30	26	30	26
106	45	7	Crucible Steel pf	20	68	68	68	
5⅞	2	..	Cuban Am Sug	200	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2¼
2⅝	1½	..	Cuban Cane Pr	100	1½	1½	1½	
100	35	4	Curtis Publishing	400	36¼	35⅞	35⅞	36¼
5⅞	1¾	..	Curtis-Wright	500	12	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
8½	2¼	..	Curtis-Wright A	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
107	70	8	Cushman 8%	10	80	80	80	
41	12	..	Cutler Hammer	100	11½	11½	11½	11½

—D—

23	4	..	Davison Chem	400	5½	5¼	5½	5¼
22	13⅞	1.40	Deere & Co pf	200	14⅜	14¾	14¾	
157¼	83¾	9	Del & Hudson	600	85	84½	85	83⅜
102	28½	2	Del Lack & W	1600	29¾	28½	28½	29½
45¾	7½	..	Denver R G pf	200	7½	7½	7½	
109	100	7	Devoe & Rey 1pf	200	106	106	106	
23	12⅛	1	Diamond Match	600	16¼	15½	16¼	15¼
13½	6⅜	1	Dome Mines	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
21	11	1.20	Dominion Stores	1000	15½	15½	15½	
107	53¾	4†	Du Pont de Nem	10900	59⅞	57⅞	59½	57½
124¾	105½	6	Du Pont deb	400	108	105½	105½	105¾

—E—

195¾	93	5†	Eastman Kodak	1900	101¼	98½	100½	98
135	121	6	East man Kod pf	10	125½	125½	125½	125½
21⅞	7¼	1	Eaton Axle & Spg	400	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9¼
69	35½	..	Eitingon S pf	200	53¾	53½	53¾	53
74⅞	20	4	Elec Auto-Lite	6800	34¼	32⅝	33⅝	32½
4½	1⅜	..	Elec Boat	100	1½	1½	1½	1⅜
97⅜	21½	..	Elec Mus Inst	900	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4¼
60¾	14½	1	Elec Pow & Lt	4500	15	14⅜	15	14¼
108⅛	66⅛	7	Elec Pow & L pf	500	70⅜	69⅞	69⅞	70¼
98¼	55	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	200	60½	60½	60½	60⅜
17⅜	1⅛	..	Elec Pw&Lt rts	7200	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
66	29	4	Elec Stor Battery	200	35	35	35	33¼
1¼	7/16	..	Elk Horn Coal	100	¼	¼	¼	
98	61	6	Engineers P S 6pf	200	61	61	61	
35⅜	18½	2½	Equitable Off Big	400	20	20	20	20½
39¾	10⅛	..	Erie RR	800	10½	10⅛	10¼	10⅜
45½	13½	4	Erie RR 1pf	400	16¼	16	16	14
12¾	3½	..	Eureka Vacuum	1100	4	4	4	4

—F—

109⅞	53¼	7	Fairbanks M pf	50	53¼	53¼	53¼	
24	4&	..	Fashion Park pf	200	6	6	6	
49⅞	26	1½§	Fed Lt & Trac	100	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	
92	68	6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	20	65	65	65	
90	48	..	Fed M & S pf	100	50	50	50	
30	5	..	Fed WaterServ	200	4½	4½	4½	4½
66⅛	50¼	6	Firestone T&R pf	100	54¾	54⅝	54¾	54¾
56¼	22	2.60	Fidelity Phe F In	1000	28½	28	28	28
63	41	2½	First Nat Stores	100	51¼	50½	51¼	50
7⅜	1¼	..	Fisk Rubber	400	¼	¼	¼	¼
3	½	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	50	¾	¾	¾	..
3½	⅞	..	Fisk R 1pf cv	10	1	1	1	
19¾	5	..	Follansbee B	100	6½	6½	6½	
64½	10¼	1	Foster-Wheeler	3200	12½	10½	11	12⅝
32½	18	.55	Fourth Nat Inv	100	20	20	20	20¼
31⅜	5	..	Fox Film A	1400	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	6⅜
43¼	13¼	3	Freeport Texas	100	19	18½	19	18½

—G—

60	20½	3	Gamewell	20	23	23	23	
2⅜	⅜	..	Gardner Motor	1500	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
73½	38¼	2	Gen Am Tnk Car	1400	43	42	43	42⅜
47	9⅝	2	Gen Asphalt	100	15¼	14⅜	15¼	14½
25⅝	14⅜	2	Gen Baking	100	16	15⅜	15⅜	16
114	98	8	Gen Baking pf	20	104	104	104	
65	17	..	Gen Cable pf	20	18	17½	17½	18
54¾	24⅜	1.60	Gen Electric	36400	28¾	27⅜	28¼	27¾
12½	11⅛	.60	Gen Elec Sp	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	
56	30⅛	3	Gen Foods	1100	37½	36¾	37½	37
8½	2½	6	Gen Gas & E A	100	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2½
92	30	8	Gen Gas & E 6%	70	41	35	41	40
23⅜	8½	2.61	Gen Ital Edison	100	22	22	22	
50	32	3	Gen Mills	100	33⅞	32¾	33⅞	33
48	22⅛	3	Gen Motors	42100	26	25¼	25¾	25⅝
103⅝	85	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	100	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	91
31	10¼	2½	Gen Print Ink	400	16¼	16	16	16¼
22	4⅜	..	Gen Pub Service	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
84½	22¼	6	Gen Ry Sig pf	1400	30½	29	29¾	26½
15½	1¼	..	Gen Thea Equip	400	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
38⅜	9¼	..	Gillette Saf Raz	3100	13¼	12½	13	12
75⅞	45¼	5	Gillette S Rf pf	100	56	55	56	56¼
83	18⅛	5	Gimbell Bros	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3¼
52	36½	7	Gimbel Bros pf	100	36	34¼	36	
16⅜	4½	..	Glidden	100	7½	7¼	7½	7¼
9⅞	3⅜	..	Gobel (Adolf)	100	7½	7½	7½	7⅝
42⅛	18	2½	Gold Dust	1600	20¼	20	20⅝	20
20⅞	5	..	Goodrich (B F)	100	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	6⅛
68	15	..	Goodrich pf	100	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
52¾	16	3	Goodyear	2400	24½	23⅜	24	24½
13⅜	3¾	..	Gotham Silk Hos	1600	8¾	8½	8½	8¾
6½	1⅞	..	Graham Paige	1200	3	2⅞	3	3
22⅝	5¼	..	Granby	300	7¾	7¾	7¾	
25½	3½	..	Grand-Sil Stores	100	3½	3½	3½	3⅞
42	25¾	1	Grant (WT)	400	34½	34	34½	34¾
69¾	20	4	Great Nor pf	1100	24⅜	24⅛	24¼	24½
13⅜	12	2	Great Nor Ore	200	16	16	16	15½
11⅞	5¾	..	Great West Sug	300	7¾	7⅝	7¾	8

—H—

9¾	2¾	..	Hahn Dept Sto	700	3	3	3	3
63⅞	25½	6½	Hahn D S pf	100	29	28	28	30
2⅜	1	..	Hartman Corp B	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
8	1½	..	Hayes Body	400	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
103¾	11½	5	Hershey Choc	100	81¾	81¾	81¾	81½
37	16	2.75	Holland Furnace	200	15⅜	15¾	15¾	
132⅛	81	7.80	Homestake M	400	124⅜	120	120	121½
9¾

COTTON CLOTH PURCHASES FOR PRESENT NEEDS

Sales Light in Spotty Market—Print Constructions Steady

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 24—Sales in the primary cotton cloth market continue spotty and light, consisting almost entirely of orders designed to fill immediate needs.

Rumors were numerous of new sales at slight concessions last week, but efforts to trace these rumors to confirmation failed or were traced to second hands.

Efforts to bring about curtailment by mills operating on day-and-night schedules and pressing goods on the market continued. Many buyers are as anxious as the mills to avoid lower prices. These buyers already have contracted for distant deliveries at higher prices and regard each drop as so much loss which they must write off. It is understood that at the present level of print cloth prices there is a loss of from 3 to 5 cents a pound of cotton used, and that bankers are joining in the protest to the heavy producers.

Weakness in raw cotton and security markets caused buyers to confine their deals to spot and near-by deliveries last week. The mills were generally content to await demand, and refrained from pressing their goods on an unwilling market. Mills which had previously taken orders below the ruling prices remained out of the market. They were either booked up well ahead or were restrained by the bankers' protest.

The net result was that print cloths remained steady on a small volume of business while sheetings lost the gains they had made during recent heavy buying.

Print Cloth Sales

The 38½-inch, 64x60 5.35-yard print cloth sold early at 3⅝c for 1932 deliveries but at 3½c for spot and nearby, but later all deliveries sold for 3½c.

The 39-inch, 80x80 4.00-yard sold at 5⅛c for nearby and at 5c for future delivery. The 68x72 4.75-yard brought 3⅞c, and the 72x76 4.25-yard 4½c. The 38½-inch, 60x48 6.25-yard sold at 3c. Narrow print cloths, 27- and 28-inch 64x60s, remained firm all week at 2 9-16c and 2 11-16c respectively. There was considerable business done in print cloth yarn specialties.

Several constructions of sheetings were easier. The 32-inch, 40x40 6.25-yard dropped from 2¾c to 2⅝c, and the 36-inch, 40x36 6.50-yard from 2½c to 2⅜@½c. The 36-inch, 48x40 5.50-yard sold early at 3c and 2⅞c for nearby, but later near by goods brought 2⅞ and deliveries 3c. The 40-inch 48 squares, 2.50-yard, dropped from 5¾c to 5⅝@¾c. The 2.85-yard goods of the same width and count dropped from 5¼@5⅜c to 5⅛@¼c, with spot goods at 5¼c. The 40-inch 48x44 3.75-yard dropped ⅛c to 4c.

Pajama checks, 36½-inch, 72x80 4.75-yard, sold early at 4¾@⅝c and later at 4½@⅝c. The 64x60 5.75-yard yielded from 4 to 3¾c. Osnaburgs were firm and moderately active, the 40-inch, 7-ounce goods selling at 5½@¼c, and the 3.50-yard goods at 3⅜c for spot and 3⅝c for future delivery.

Drills Unchanged

Drills were dull but generally unchanged. The 37-inch 3.95-yard sold at 4c, and the 2.00-yard at 7¼c. Carded broadcloths were firm and fairly active. The 37½-inch 80x60 4.75-yard sold at 4c, and the 96x60 4.32-yard at 4⅞ to 5c. The 100x60s still commanded a premium for spot goods which sold at 5¾c for actual spot, 5⅜c for near by and 5½c for December and later delivery. The 112x60 3.85-yard were slightly easier. Near-by dellveries brought 6⅜c and future deliveries 6½c.

In the fine and fancy goods division combed piqué attracted the most interest. A number of houses sold these goods for equal weekly deliveries extending from now into early January. Sales included 176x100 at 20c, 100x116s at 21½c, and 176x104s at 20½ to 21c for the best constructions.

Combed lawns were slightly weaker. The 40-inch, 72x68 9.50-yard yielded from 6⅜ to ½c to 6¼ to ½c. The 76x72 9.00-yard brought from 6½ to ¾c to 6½ to ⅝c. Spots of this construction sold at 6¼c. The 40-inch, 80x80 9.00-yard dropped from 8c to 7⅞ to 8c, and the 88x80 8.50-yard from 8¼ to ½ to 8¼ to ⅜c. The 40-inch, 108x112 6.40-yard was firm at 13⅜ to 14c, and the 84x80 11.00-yard at 10 to 11c, according to make.

Fair Volume in Pongees

Pongees sold in fair volume at 7⅜ to 8c for the 38-inch, 72x100, 6.25-yard goods from southern mills, but eastern mills received 8 to 8½c. Organdies, 39-inch, 68x56, 11.00-yard, sold at 6c, and the 40-inch, 76x68, 13.50 at 12c. In combed cotton voiles the 40-inch, 60x52 ordinary hard twist dropped from 6¼c to 6@6⅛c for near-by goods, which latter was also the quotation for future deliveries. The extra hard twist 60x56s brought 8½ to 8¾c for all deliveries.

Combed broadcloths moved in fair volume at 10 to 10¾c for the 128x68, 4.40-yard, and at 12 to 12½ for the 144x76 singles. The two-play goods of this latter count brought 26½c for near by and 25½ for future delivery. Silk-and-cotton, 96x104.22-26, two-end cantons sold at 17 to 17½c, and the 96x100, 22-26 single end at 12c.

Rayon Mixtures Less Active

Rayon-and-cotton goods were not so active as in recent weeks. There were fair sales of rayon alpacas. The 64x60, 32- to 40-filament brought 10 to 10¼c.Mock crepes, 35-inch, 68x50, brought 8 to 8¼c. Rayon-filled flat crepes with 150-denier, 76x56, sold at 12¾c, with 60-filament, and at 11¾c with 32- to 40-filament. French crepes, 40-inch 112x64s, with 100-denier, 40-filament both ways, brought 27½ to 28½c.

Voiles, 35½-inch 60x54s with 75-denier rayon, brought 15 to 15¼c, and the 39-inch 64 squares with 75-denier acetate brought 23½ to 24c. Cotton-and-rayon taffetas, 35-inch 112x80s with 80s combed warp and 100-denier, 40-filament rayon filling, sold at 15c. The 37-inch 104x56s, with 150-denier domestic rayon warp and 24s combed filling, moved at 21½ to 22c.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	44½	44⅛
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	37	37
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	30	29⅛
Alleghany Valley 4s '42	80¼	80¼
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	92½	92½
Amer Byanamid 5s '42	82	82
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	54¾	54⅛
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	77⅛	76½
Amer Inter 5½s '49	75½	75½
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	65	64½
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	8	8
Amer Smelting 5s '47	99¾	99⅝
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	102⅝	102⅝
Amer T&T '36 4s	100½	100½
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	113	113
Amer T&T col 5s '46	103½	102⅝
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	102¾	102¼
Amer T&T 5s '65	102⅛	101⅞
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	107	106¼
Amer Type Founders 6s '40	100	100
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	96⅛	96¼
Armour & Co 4½s '39	74½	74
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	63¼	62
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	83	838
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	91½	91
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	99½	99¼
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	84¾	84⅜
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	45½	45½
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	102⅜	102⅜
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	84	83⅞
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	80	80
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	56	65
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	85	83½
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	56½	55⅛
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	72	72
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	88	87½
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	99⅜	98⅛
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	105	104½
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	84¼	84¼
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	99¾	99½
Boston & Maine 4½s '61	69½	69½
Boston & Maine 5s '67	73	70
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	27	27
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	104¾	104¾
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	93¼	92½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	105⅛	105
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	101	101
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	73	73
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	81¼	81⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	81¼	81¼
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	88¼	88⅛
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	87⅞	87⅞
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	87⅞	87¼
Can North 4½s '35	93	92
Can North deb 7s '40	99¾	99⅜
Can Pacific deb 4s	67	66½
Can Pacific 4½s '46	80	79
Can Pacific 5s '44	93¾	93¾
Can Pacific 5s '54	82	79
Carolina Clin & O 5s '38	101½	101½
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	100⅛	100⅛
Cen District Tel 5s	102½	102½
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	35	33
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	82	82
Cen Pacific 5s '60	83⅞	83⅞
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	101½	101½
Cen Steel Co 8s '41	97	97
Certainteed 5½s '48	46½	46
Ches Corp 5s '47	80⅛	79½
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	88	88
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	95	94¼
Ches & O 4½s B	85½	85½
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49 ct	49½	49½
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	90⅞	90⅝
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	52⅜	50½
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	61¼	61¼
Chicago M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct	67¼	67¼
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	10⅜	10
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	29	28
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	52½	52½
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	38½	37⅞
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	73⅛	73
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	65¾	65
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	46¼	45
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	94	94
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	102	102
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	100⅝	100⅝
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	111⅞	111⅞
Chicago W Indiana 4s '52	75	74½
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	94½	94½
Chile Copper 5s '47	59	54
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	90	89¾
Cin Un T 5s rct wi	98	98
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	73	73
Clev Un Term 5s '73	98	98
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	100⅛	95
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	93	93
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	93½	93½
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	84	83
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	88¾	87¼
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	91½	91½
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	105	105
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	26	26
Con Gas 4½s '51	98⅛	98⅛
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	106⅝	106⅛
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	103	103
Container Corp 5s ct '43	29	29
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '47	86	86
Crown Wil Uaper 6s '51	81	81
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	3½	3½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	29⅛	28½
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	102½	102½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	83	82⅝
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	59	59
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	60	60
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	41	40
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	97⅞	97½
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	101¾	101¾
Detroit Ed 5s '62	102¼	102¼
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	88½	88½
Equit Gas 5s	100¼	100¼
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	68	67¼
Erie RR ref 5s '67	47½	47
Erie RR gen lien	51¾	51¾
Erie RR gen 5s '75	48¼	46⅝
Fla East Coast 5s '74	9	9
Gannett 6s '43	80	80
Gen Am Inv 5s '52	80½	80½
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	95½	95
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102¼	102
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	100½	100½
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	8½	7½
Goodrich 6s '45	52½	52
Goodrich 1st 6s '47	77¼	77¼
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	81¾	81
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	99¼	99
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	71	71
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	70¼	70
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	89	88
Great Northern 7s '36 A	100¾	100½
Gulf Mobile of Mo 5s	47½	47½
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	39⅞	39½
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	90¼	90¼
Hudson Coal 5s '62	44	44
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	60	59
Humble Oil 5s '37	100¼	100
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100⅞	100½
Ill Bel Tel rfg 5s '56	104⅜	104⅛
Ill Central 4s '53	54	54
Ill Central 4¾s '66	44	42
Ill Central 6½s '36	82⅜	82⅜
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	45	45
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	99½	99½
Ind Limestone 6s '41	12	12
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	84½	84½
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	69½	59¼
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	66⅝	66
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	61½	60⅝
Interlake Iron Corp 5s	61¾	60
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	51	49¼
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	51	49½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	77½	77½
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	50	50
Int & G Nor 5s C '56	47½	47
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	60	60
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	22¼	22¼
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	58⅞	58⅞
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	61⅝	61⅜
IntPaper 6s '55	45¾	45½
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	47	47
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	50¼	50¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	53¼	52
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	63¼	61⅞
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	58½	58
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	61½	61½
Kan City P & L 4½s B	99¾	99¾
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	98½	98
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	87½	87½
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	46⅛	46⅛
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	97½	97½
Laclede Gas 5½s D	88	88
Lake Erie & W 1st 5s '37	88⅞	88⅝
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	80	80
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	45½	44½
L&N Gold	101½	101½
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	95	95
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	39½	39½
Meade 6s '45 ww	90	90
Metro Edison 4½s '68	52	52
Metro Water 5½s '50	90	90
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	45	43
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5½s '61	98	98
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	97½	97½
Min StP & SSM 5s '38	51¾	51¾
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	42	42
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	66½	66½
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	49	49
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	75	75
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	40	39¼
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	56½	55
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	55½	55½
Mo Pac 5s I, '81	56	55¼
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	56	55¼
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	42¾	41
Morris & Essex 4½s '58	74	73⅞
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	92	92
Nat Steel 5s	95	94⅝
Newberry 5½s	79½	79½
New Eng T&T 4½s '61	86	84½
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	100¼	100¼
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	81	81
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	73	72½
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	77½	77
NYC&HR 4½s N	92½	92
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	71½	71½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	71	71
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	82⅛	81½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	81¼	81¼
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	87¼	87¼
NY Chi & StL 5½s '78	32	29⅞
NY Chi & StL 6s '74	39	38⅝
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	40¼	40
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	111	110½
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '56	69¼	69¼
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	97½	97½
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	47¼	46½
NY Railway inc 6s A '65	42	42
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	101¼	100½
NY Wchester & B 4½s '46	64¾	64¾
Norf Southern rfg A '61	24	24
Norf & W con 4s '96	92¼	92¼
Nor Lt S 4s	70½	70½
North Am Co 5s '61	90½	90
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	89½	89
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	97½	97½
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	59	59
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	82¾	82
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	85	83
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	101	101
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	77	77
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	101⅞	101½
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	102¾	102¾
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	103⅞	103¾
Park-Lex Leasehold 6½s '53	28	28
Penn Dixie Cement 6s' 41	42	41
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	91¾	91½
Penn Railroad 4½s '63	86	86
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	95	95
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	87	86
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	82½	82
Penn Railroad 5s '64	93¾	93⅛
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	94	94
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	102½	102⅛
Peo & Marquette 4½s '30	55	55
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	60	60
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	93	92½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	100⅝	100⅝
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	63	62½
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	45¼	45¼
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	102½	102½
Pitts CC&StL 4½s C	61	60
Pitts CC&StL 5s B '75	96	96
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	70¾	70
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	46	45⅞
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	75	75
Pub Svc E&G 4s	92¼	92¼
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	99¼	99
Pure Oil 5½s '40	81	81
Purity Baking 5s '48	77⅛	75
Read rfg 4½s A '97	81	81
Read rfg 4½s B '97	80½	80¼
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	83⅛	83⅛
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	85	84
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	58⅜	58
Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53	60	60
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s' 44	17¼	17¼
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '32	83	82⅝
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	36	35
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	25½	25
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	40	40
St Louis SW 2d 4s '89	35¼	35¼
St Louis SW con 4s '32	41	41
Seabd AL rfg	6¾	6½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	80	80
Shell Union 5s '47	68⅝	68½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	68⅝	68⅝
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	89½	89⅜
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	83⅞	83⅞
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	99½	99½
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	97⅞	97⅝
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	56¼	56¼
Smith A O 6½s '33	100⅞	100⅞
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	90¾	90¾
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	103⅝	103
Southern Colo Pow 6s' 47	96	96
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	73¼	73
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	84	84
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	70	70
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	72	72
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	70¾	70
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	85⅝	85⅝
Southern Ry con 5s '94	92½	92½
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	68⅛	68¼
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	68	68
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	104⅛	104⅛
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	102	101⅞
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	95¾	95
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	33	33
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	103⅜	103⅜
Texas Corp 5s '44	88⅞	86
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	66½	66½
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	45½	45½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	30	30
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	62⅜	62⅜
Union El L&P rfg 5s '23	101	100⅝
Union Oil Cal 5s '45 rcts ww	83½	83
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	94⅜	94⅜
Union Pacific 4s '68	78	77½
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	84¼	84
Union Pacific 4½s '67	88	8
US Rubber Co 5s '47	53½	53
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	89	89
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	54⅝	53
Vanadium 5s '41	65	65
Virginia Ry 5s '62	95	95
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	94⅞	94⅞
Virginia & S'west con 5s '58	40	40
Virginia & S'west 1st	86	85
Wabash RR 4½s '78	30	28¼
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	85½	85½
Wabash RR 5s B '76	31	30½
Wabash RR 5s D '80	30½	30
Walworth 6½s '35 xw	32½	32½
Warner Co 6s '44 ww	32¼	32¼
Wagner Co 6s	67	67
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	105½	105½
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	37	37
Western Electric 5s '44	100½	100½
Western Pacific 5s A '46	50	49
Western Union R E 4½s '50	80	79¼
Western Union 5s' 51	80½	79
Western Union col 5s '38	90¼	90¼
Western Union 6½s '36	95¾	95
Western Union 5s '60	77½	77⅛
Wheelin L Erie 1st 5s '30	105	105
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	63½	63½
Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '33	94½	94
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	83	83
Winchester R Arms 7½s '41	60¼	60¼
Winchester R Arms 7½s '41 ct	61	61
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	80¼	79¾

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Nov24	Nov23
3½s '47	100.1	100	100	100
1st 4¼s '47	100.38	100.23	100.28	100.25
4th 4¼s '38	101.5	101.3	101.3	101.3
US 3s '55	93.20	93.8	93.8	93.12
US 3½s '49	94.19	94.10	94.11	94.14
US 3½s '43 March	98.16	98.11	98.12	
US 3½s '43 June	98.11	98.11	98.11	
US 3¼s '56	100.12	100.8	100.8	100.3
US 4s '54	102.12	102.8	102.8	102.2
US 4¼s '52	105.10	105	109.9	104.330

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	45⅛	45
Akershus 5s '63	62	60
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	35	35
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	49	48
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	54⅜	54
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	54½	54
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	54	54
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	54½	54
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	54½	53¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	53¼	53¼
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	54½	53¾
Australia 4½s '56	50	48
Australia 5s '55	56	54½
Australia 5s '57	54	50⅛
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	56	55
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	86	84¼
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	80	80
Belgium (King) 6s '55	89½	88¾
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	96⅜	96¼
Belgium (King) 7s '55	99½	99½
Belgium (King) 7s '56	98	97
Bergen (City) 6s '49	27⅝	27⅝
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	31	31
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	43¾	43¾
Berlin Elec 6s '55	36	34½
Bogota (City) 8s '45	38	38
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	11	11
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	12	11¼
Bordeaux (City) 6s '24	102	102
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	26⅝	26
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	26	26
Brazil (US) 8s '41	29½	29
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	48	47½
Brisbane 6s '50	49⅞	49⅞
Brisbane 5s '58	45	45
Budapest (City) 6s '62	26⅝	25½
Buenos Aires 6s Apr '60	45	45
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	29¾	29½
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	29⅛	29⅛
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	49	49
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	35¼	35
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	93	93
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	78⅞	78½
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	93¾	93
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	20¼	20
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	23	22½
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	35½	34¾
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	21¾	18¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	18⅝	18½
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	17	16½
Chile (Rep) 6s '42	18	17¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	18¼	17½
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	18⅝	16½
Chilean Loan 7s '60	20	20
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	30¼	30
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	30	30
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 aJn	34	34
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	34	34
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	72	72
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	74½	73
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	74¾	74¾
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	29½	29
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	46½	45½
Cuba (Rep) 5s (14) '49	86	86
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	75¼	75
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	41	41
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	104	104
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	68¼	68⅛
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	78	78
Denmark (King) 6s '42	81	81
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '42	66⅛	66⅛
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	47	47
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2nd '40	49	49
Duke Price Power 6s '66	88	85
Dutch El 5½s Nov '53	83¾	83¾
Estonia Bank 7s '67	40½	40½
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	56	56
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	64¾	64¾
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	96	95B
Frankfort 6½s '53	30	30
French (Rep) 7s '49	113⅛	113⅛
French (Rep) 7½s '41	118¾	118⅛
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	38	38
German 7s '49	59	59
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	38	36½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	35	34¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	35	34
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	42¼	42
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	33	32¼
Germ El Pow '53	34½	34½
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	35½	34⅞
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	36	35⅝
Hansa 6s '39 ww	27⅛	27⅛
Hungary (King) 7½s A '44	44	42¼
Hungary Mun 7s '46	21	21
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	22¼	22
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	31½	31½
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	86	86
Italy (King) 7s '51	90⅜	90⅛
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	94¼	94¼
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	72	72
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	78½	78½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	94¼	93¾
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	44	44
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	57	56
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	69	69
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	67	67
Lyons (City) 4s' 34	102	102
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	102	102
Milan (City) 6½s '52	68⅝	68¾
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	21	20
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	20	20
New South Wales 5s '57	50⅛	50
New South Wales 5s '58	51	50
Nord Rys 6½s '50	102⅝	102½
North German Lloyd 6s '47	35	34

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

ANTICLIMAX TO 'BIG TEN' SEASON

Conference Elevens to Play for Charity—Northwestern Is Titleholder

"BIG TEN" CONFERENCE FOOTBALL STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Points For	Ag.	Pts.
Northwestern	5	0	0	100	28	1.000
Michigan	4	0	1	83	27	.800
Ohio State	4	0	1	79	23	.800
Purdue	4	0	1	76	27	.800
Wisconsin	3	0	2	40	47	.600
Minnesota	2	0	2	62	38	.500
Indiana	1	1	4	44	67	.200
Chicago	1	0	4	39	77	.200
Iowa	0	1	3	0	75	.000
Illinois	0	0	6	18	134	.000

This is the eighth of a series of reviews on the 1931 football campaign of the "Big Ten" Conference which will appear weekly. Reviews of the big eastern college games, the "Big Six" Conference, the Southwest Conference, the Southern Conference and the Pacific Coast Conference will also appear weekly.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 24—Now comes the anticlimax to the football championship campaign in the "Big Ten." The regular schedules ended last Saturday, with Northwestern University on top, showing five straight victories and not a defeat in or out of the league. There was a three-way tie for second between University of Michican, Ohio State University and Purdue University, with four victories and one defeat each.

But the colleges, which are themselves largely dependent on charity, have been asked to contribute to community funds for aiding the unemployed and the destitute; so the football season is extended, contrary to the settled convictions of the Conference. All the teams are to appear in contests this week, the proceeds of the games going to charity.

Northwestern vs. Purdue

Northwestern, which marked up its fifth victory when it defeated Iowa, 19 to 0, last Saturday, is to face Purdue at Soldier Field, Chicago. The Boilermakers defeated Indiana University, 19 to 0, in an important traditional battle.

This is a much better showing than the Wildcats made against the Hoosiers and indicates that the Boilermakers have a chance to make Northwestern step lively this weekend in defense of the title.

R. E. Russell '32, fullback, led a power attack that scored a Northwestern touchdown on Iowa in the first three minutes last Saturday. A power drive, varied by the end runs of E. J. Rentner '33, halfback, put over the second one early in the last quarter. O. M. Olson '34, whose superior punting gave Northwestern an advantage, helped in the final advance and carried the ball over from the one-yard line where Rentner had placed it. This is a fine backfield trio—Russell, Rentner and Olson—working behind a stanch and experienced line, and if they get their usual good blocking, should score on Purdue as on other teams this season.

Purdue finished its season with increasing momentum, after an early season setback. Their one-sided victory over Indiana was accomplished in the face of as stubborn a defense as Northwestern can give them. But when the Boilermakers get their massed interference running right it is no easy matter to stop them. They cracked J. C. Purvis '32, halfback, loose for a 75-yard touchdown run on the first scrimmage of the second half. A blocked punt, downed by Paul Moss '33, end, in the end zone, scored the second touchdown, and R. J. Horstman '33, halfback, swept the wing for 15 yards for the third touchdown. Paul F. Pardonner '34, quarterback, had his eleventh consecutive true dropkick for point after touchdown spoiled by a mate's holding, and missed the retry.

Four Teams on One Field

The novelty of four teams on one field in three half-hour games, all in one afternoon, should draw a good crowd to Stagg Field Thursday. Chicago looks to be in good shape for Iowa, as the Maroons played one of their best games of the season against Wisconsin, 12 to 7, last Saturday. Chicago, however, showed the need of better strategy, as twice it had opportunities to score late in the game and was content to plunge them out for downs, when sweeping plays or passes should have been tried to break up the defense. Vinson Sahlin '34, halfback, proved most elusive to the Badgers, and earned a good share of whatever glory the Maroons are able to salvage from the season. Peter Zimmer '34, looked good at quarterback.

Indiana with a much better record than Illinois for the season, should be favored in the other preliminary game. The Illini were beaten, 40 to 0 last Saturday by Ohio State. Should Indiana and Chicago come through the preliminary, they will have a chance to continue the argument started earlier in the season, when the Hoosiers defeated the Maroons, 32 to 6.

Wisconsin may have its hands full with Michigan. The Badgers were able to gain consistently against Chicago only with a shovel pass, an underhand toss from a back in punting position up to a halfback running parallel to the line of scrimmage after the first clash has broken up the defensive wall. Late in the game they developed a plunging attack that gained steadily where it had failed miserably before and if they can figure out why that was they may have something besides a shovel pass for the Wolverines. Even that might work, however, as W. E. McGuire '33, quarterback, did well with it, making a number of gains against an aroused Maroon eleven, and scoring one touchdown. He scored the other touchdown by running back a short punt 35 yards. R. A. Rebholz '33, halfback, also contributed yardage.

Michigan's aggressive line stopped the Minnesota backs, whose attack, dangerous when allowed time to formulate, is badly messed up when the defensive line charges hard. W. E. Hewitt '32, made Michigan's touchdown on a wide end sweep dodging or jerking free from four tacklers in a 56-yard run. The Gophers looked good at times with some long returns of kicks, but interceptec passes cut short their efforts to score. The Wolverines won the game, 6 to 0.

Alfred Harriers Win Championship

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (AP)—A well balanced Alfred University cross-country team finished five starters among the first 10 to retain the Middle Atlantic States Collegiate Athletic Association championship at Van Cortlandt Park yesterday.

Alfred's score was 33. Manhattan College of New York was a point behind with 34, and Union third with 67. Lafayette, Ursinus and Lehigh trailed.

Individual honors went to John Ryan, Frank McKenna and Jim Walsh of Manhattan, who led the other 33 finishers to the tape in 31m. 53 2-5s. to make a triple tie for first. The meet record for the six miles is 30m. 58s. made by Phil Shacklette of Manhattan last year.

The winning Alfred team included Ted Ten Broeck, Bob Razey and Bob Lyons, who followed the three Manhattan stars to the tape, and Lester Vance and Stephen Warde, in eighth and tenth places, respectively.

Tom Campbell and Albert Morris completed the runner-up Manhattan team, Campbell just nosing out Don Hughes, Alfred's sixth man, for eleventh place. Morris was seventeenth.

Union's two leaders, Charles Boerner and William Kamierzcki broke up the Alfred-Manhattan monopoly of the first dozen places by scoring seventh and ninth.

Ryan and McKenna led throughout the race, with Walsh third at the 3-mile mark, and picking up ground to catch the leaders a half mile from the tape.

MONEY ADVANCED TO FRENCH TEAM

PARIS, Nov. 24 (AP)—To enable the national sports committee to start work training the French Olympic team, the Under Secretary for Physical Education yesterday paid over to the committee an advance of 300,000 francs (about $11,700) on the appropriation voted by Parliament.

On Friday the Finance Committee of the Chamber of Deputies cut the Olympic appropriation from $1,220,000 to $600,000.

'Big Ten' Football Scores

MICHIGAN		WISCONSIN	
27-Central St.	0	33-Bradley	6
34-Mich. St. N.	0	12-N. Dakota	7
13-Chicago	7	13-Alabama P. I.	7
7-Ohio State	20	21-Purdue	14
35-Illinois	0	13-Pennsylvania	27
21-Princeton	0	0-Minnesota	14
22-Indiana	0	7-Illinois	6
0-Mich. State	0	0-Ohio State	6
6-Minnesota	0	12-Chicago	7
165	27	105	94
MINNESOTA		CHICAGO	
13-N. D. State	7	12-Cornell (C.)	0
30-Ripon	0	0-Hillsdale	7
20-Okla. Aggies	0	7-Michigan	13
0-Stanford	13	0-Yale	27
34-Iowa	0	6-Indiana	32
14-Wisconsin	0	6-Purdue	14
14-Northwestern	32	13-Arkansas	13
47-Cornell C.	7	13-Illinois	6
0-Michigan	6	7-Wisconsin	12
172	65	64	124
ILLINOIS		NORTHWESTERN	
20-St. Louis	6	19-Nebraska	7
0-Purdue	7	0-Notre Dame	0
20-Bradley	0	19-U. C. L. A.	0
0-Michigan	35	10-Ohio State	0
6-Northwestern	32	32-Illinois	6
6-Wisconsin	7	32-Minnesota	14
6-Chicago	13	7-Indiana	6
0-Ohio State	40	19-Iowa	0
58	140	138	33
IOWA		OHIO STATE	
0-Pittsburgh	20	67-Cincinnati	6
0-Texas A.&M.	29	21-Vanderbilt	26
0-Indiana	0	20-Michigan	7
0-Minnesota	34	0-Northwestern	10
7-Geo. Wash.	0	13-Indiana	6
0-Nebraska	7	20-Annapolis	0
0-Purdue	22	6-Wisconsin	0
0-Northwestern	19	40-Illinois	0
7	131	187	55
INDIANA		PURDUE	
7-Ohio	6	28-West. Res.	0
0-Notre Dame	25	19-Coe	0
0-Iowa	0	7-Illinois	0
32-Chicago	6	14-Wisconsin	21
6-Ohio State	13	13-Carnegie T.	6
0-Michigan	22	14-Chicago	6
6-Northwestern	7	49-Centenary	6
0-Purdue	19	22-Iowa	0
		19-Indiana	0
51	98	185	39

PEDEN-AUDY TEAM WINS

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 24 (AP)—Picking up three laps in the final three hours of sprinting, the team of William Peden of Canada and Jules Audy, Frenchman, won the Northwest's first six-day bicycle race, which ended at midnight last night. The winners covered 2379 miles and eight laps. Bernhard Stuebeck and Brask Anderson, the German-Swedish combination, finished second, three laps behind the winners, while another lap back came the French Canadian pair of Henri Le Page and Pierre Gachon. Fourth place went to Cyril Praet and Pete Smessaert, American riders, and fifth was awarded to Fred Ottevaire and Otto Van Slambrouke.

BERRY CHOSEN AT ILLINOIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Nov. 24—G. I. Berry '33 of Abingdon, Ill., was elected to lead the 1932 University of Illinois football team by a squad which has gone captainless and without victory in the Western Conference during the season just closing. Berry, practically single-handed, has given Illinois opponents the only real competition in contests this year. As a triple threat, he passed, kicked, and ran with the ball. Defensively he was unequaled in the secondary. In all games this year he was named acting captain by Coach R. C. Zuppke.

McCOURT RHODES SCHOLAR

EDMONTON, Alta., Nov. 24 (AP)—Edward Alexander McCourt, an outstanding track and field athlete, yesterday was named Rhodes Scholar for Alberta. The stocky University of Alberta student whose home is at Kitscoty, Alta., was the leading individual point winner at the western intercollegiate track meet this fall at Winnipeg, winning four first places. He set records in the javelin throw and discus, and also won the shotput and hammer throw events.

STANFORD TEAM'S ARRIVAL

The Stanford University football team, with about 50 people, under the direction of Mr. Al. Masters, manager, board of athletic control, will arrive at Newtonville Station on the Boston & Albany Railroad in special cars as an advance section of the Western Express on Wednesday, Nov. 25, at 9.59 a. m. From Newtonville they will proceed under state police escort to the Belmont Spring Country Club.

GAR WOOD OUT TO LOWER RECORD

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Nov. 24 (AP)—Gar Wood, speedboat racer of Detroit, arrived here yesterday to begin preparation for attempts to gain the world's motorboat speed record now held by England. He said the trials would be made within two weeks. His boat, Miss America IX, in which he will try to lower the record set by the British racer, Kaye Don, has been shipped from New York and is expected to reach here Wednesday.

Southern Conference To Close Season This Week

Thanksgiving Day or Saturday Finds Every College But the University of South Engaged in a Football Contest

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE FOOTBALL STANDING

College	W	T	L	Points For	Agst	P.C.
Tulane	7	0	0	229	14	1.000
Tennessee	6	0	0	160	9	1.000
Alabama	6	0	1	265	45	.857
Georgia	5	0	1	133	39	.833
Maryland	4	1	1	99	78	.800
Louisiana	3	0	1	82	27	.750
Kentucky	3	1	2	98	40	.600
Vanderbilt	3	0	3	108	68	.500
South	3	0	3	22	91	.500
Wash. & Lee	2	0	2	31	58	.500
Florida	2	2	3	59	115	.400
South Carolina	2	1	3	80	50	.400
Georgia Tech	2	1	3	74	127	.400
Duke	2	1	3	22	46	.400
Alabama P. I.	2	0	3	43	52	.400
Virginia M. I.	2	0	3	37	42	.400
N. C. State	2	0	4	35	79	.333
North Carolina	1	3	3	44	86	.250
Clemson	1	0	4	19	146	.200
Virginia	0	1	4	9	46	.000
Virginia P. I.	0	1	4	6	86	.000
Miss. A. & M.	0	0	4	7	149	.000
Mississippi	0	0	5	9	157	.000

Games Nov. 26—Alabama vs. Vanderbilt, Nashville; Auburn vs. South Carolina, Montgomery; Clemson vs. Furman, Clemson; Florida vs. California at Los Angeles, Los Angeles; Kentucky vs. Tennessee, Lexington; Mississippi A. & M. vs. Mississippi, Oxford; North Carolina vs. Virginia, Chapel Hill; Virginia M. I. vs. Virginia P. I., Roanoke, Va.; Maryland vs. Johns Hopkins, Baltimore.

Games Nov. 28—Duke vs. Washington & Lee, Lexington; Georgia vs. Georgia Tech., Atlanta; Tulane vs. Louisiana, New Orleans; N. C. State vs. Miami.

This is the ninth of a series of reviews of the 1931 football campaign of the Southern Conference which will appear weekly. Reviews on the big eastern college games, the "Big Ten" Conference, the "Big Six" Conference, the Southwest Conference and the Pacific Coast Conference will also appear weekly.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 22—It is the custom for Southern Conference elevens to play through Thanksgiving Day and Thursday will find 15 members in action, with seven others deferring their games until Saturday. University of South is the lone team whose regular schedule has been completed.

While Tennessee, joint leader of the Conference with Tulane, was idle Saturday, the Green Wave ran through Sewanee to retain its place among the handful of undefeated and untied teams of the nation. It was Tulane's seventh Conference victory, which, together with an early season triumph over the strong Texas Aggies in an intersectional tilt, give it a formidable record. A game with Louisiana of the Conference and an intersectional battle with Washington State, 1930 coast champions, are the only remaining obstacles to a perfect record. N. C. Felts '33, powerful Tulane fullback, made a touchdown against Sewanee and converted a point after touchdown to run his total up to 81 points and retain the lead in the Conference scoring race. The record is especially brilliant in view of the fact that Felts has proven his worth by scoring in all nine of Tulane's games this year.

Tulane defeated Sewanee 40 to 0 on a rain-soaked field at New Orleans in the most important of the six intraconference contests Saturday. The landslide was accomplished with substitutes playing half of the game and several regulars out of action altogether. The Green Wave used the old-time criss-cross play to advantage and made numerous gains behind J. A. Scafide '33 at guard. James H. Hodgins '33, substitute halfback, led the scoring for Tulane with three touchdowns. One came after a great run of 76 yards for the feature scoring play of the day. D. G. Zimmerman Jr. '33 played brilliantly at halfback to place himself among the backfield greats of America. The talented youth scored two touchdowns, one after a spectacular run of 50 yards, placed the ball in position for two more touchdowns, did most of the passing and kicking and a fair portion of the blocking. Felts scored a touchdown and excelled in blocking. J. M. Gee '34, fullback, again played a strong game for Sewanee.

Georgia Defeats Auburn

Georgia rode through to a hard-earned 12-to-6 victory over Auburn in the annual tilt, sponsored by the citizens of Columbus. The thirty-sixth renewal of this old rivalry was marked by the stubborn resistance of the Auburn Tigers, who played their best game of the year. After a scoreless first half, Georgia cut loose to score in the third period and staged a 62-yard march to the goal line. Gains off tackle and around the ends by the flashy halves, N. H. Mott '33 and J. H. Key '33 set the stage for J. J. Whire '33, fullback, to go over from the two-yard line. Key apparently scored on a 22-yard dash in the same period, but the play was called back and Georgia penalized. Both teams scored in the fourth period. Georgia sent Mott through center for two yards, and a touchdown after his 10-yard sprint had put the ball in scoring position. On the following kick off Auburn marched the length of the field for a touchdown. The drive was featured by the running of J. F. Hitchcock '33, brilliant half, and W. A. Rogers '34, half, while a short toss from W. E. Phipps '34, substitute half, to Rogers was good for 13 yards and the score. Auburn opened a long-passing attack that failed to tie the score, and then Mott came back with a 56-yard dash off tackle to the 10-yard line, where Georgia was held for downs as the game ended. Mott again proved himself to be Georgia's premier ball carrier, while V. S. Smith '32, colorful end, achieved notice by completing a pass for a 32-yard gain. Co-Capt. J. D. Bush '32, tackle; D. W. Ariail '34, end, and T. F. Brown '33, fullback, played a determined defensive game for Auburn.

Memories of the terrific defeat a badly disorganized Georgia Technology eleven sustained last year at the hands of Florida were erased Saturday when the Tornado swept through the 'Gators to win 23 to 0 in Atlanta. Tech met a stiff defensive in the first half, scoring only a safety, but came back strong in the third period to score twice in about three minutes of play. Little L. F. Barron '33, halfback and member of a famous Technology football family, again indulged his penchant for long runs and sprinted 86 yards with the second-half kickoff to Florida's seven-yard line, where the Atlantans were held for downs. Taking Florida's punt the Tornado marched 60 yards to score with a fine 16-yard break off tackle by J. W. Hart '32, veteran half, putting the ball in position for Benjamin Cherry '33, fullback, to score. Shortly afterward S. W. Fincher '32, tackle, recovered a 'Gator fumble on the Florida 15-yard line, and Cherry slipped off tackle to the goal line. In the fourth period Cherry concluded a Technology drive by running 22 yards for his third touchdown of the day. Coach W. A. Alexander of Technology has always brought his teams along slowly, and the teams have usually improved progressively from game to game. The Atlantians were at their peak Saturday, and will be a dangerous foe for their remaining opponents.

Maryland Wins Fourth

Maryland ran its string of Conference victories to four in a closely contested homecoming game when the Old Liners defeated Washington & Lee, 13 to 7, at College Park. Maryland scored in the second and fourth periods with R. J. Poppelman '33, going over for both touchdowns. The first score climaxed a steady 63-yard march in which a brilliant passing attack accounted for most of the yardage. Poppelman took the ball over on a fake reverse through the line. Poppelman, aided by Paul Kiernan '33, substitute half, and G. V. Chalmers '32, veteran half, marched 31 yards for the final touchdown. The Generals scored in the last few minutes of the game when J. H. Sawyers '34, star sophomore half, intercepted one of Chalmer's tosses and raced 55 yards to score. Maryland had a big offensive edge with 18 first downs against 5 for the Generals.

South Carolina won a surprising 21-to-0 victory over N. C. State in their annual meeting held at Columbia Saturday and accomplished the triumph without the services of its star halfback, E. C. Clary '34. The Game Cocks scored in the first and fourth periods while State's two drives were thrown back by a heavier South Carolina defense. The Game Cocks made steady marches from their own territory for each of the three touchdowns. Capt. Miles Blount Jr. '32, playing his last game before a home crowd, did most of the ball carrying in a 51-yard drive that sent A. B. Flemming '33, half, over for the first touchdown. Blount went over for the second counter to climax a 64-yard drive, while a 67-yard drive featured by a great 41-yard dash from scrimmage by F. C. Hambright '34, half, was culminated when G. C. Wolf '34, quarterback, dashed 11 yards for the score.

For the second consecutive year North Carolina and Duke fought to a scoreless tie when the two met at Durham. Altogether the game came up to expectations, although in some circles the fact that Duke gained a tie came as a mild surprise. Statistics showed the hard-fought game to have been about even, with each team mustering seven first downs. Duke apparently scored in the first period when Capt. P. O. Brewer '32, fullback, dashed eight yards over the goal line only to have the play called back and his team penalized. Carolina had a similar experience in the second period when the Tar Heels gained the ball on a bad pass from the Duke center and rushed 29 yards on end runs only to receive a severe penalty at the Duke 7-yard line. Each team had one other scoring opportunity. Carolina held Duke at the 18-yard line after great runs by Brewer and N. O. Laney '34, star sophomore half, had advanced the ball, and Duke stopped a Carolina drive at the 27-yard line when J. S. Sink '33, guard, intercepted a Tar Heel toss.

Southern Conference

DUKE		N. C. STATE	
0-So. Carolina	7	18-Davidson	7
13-Virginia M. I.	0	0-Florida	34
18-Villanova	0	6-Clemson	6
0-Davidson	0	0-Wake Forest	6
28-Wake Forest	0	7-Catholic	12
2-Tennessee	25	15-No. Carolina	18
7-Kentucky	0	6-Miss. A.&M.	0
0-N. C. State	14	14-Duke	0
0-No. Carolina	0	0-So. Carolina	21
68	46	60	104
CLEMSON		MARYLAND	
0-Presbyterian	0	13-Wash. Col.	0
0-Tennessee	44	7-Virginia	6
6-N. C. State	0	6-Annapolis	0
0-Citadel	6	6-Kentucky	6
0-So. Carolina	21	41-Virginia M. I.	20
0-Oglethorpe	12	20-Virginia P. I.	0
6-Virginia M. I.	7	12-Vanderbilt	39
7-Alabama	74	13-Wash. & Lee	7
19	164	118	78
SO. CAROLINA		MISS. A. & M.	
7-Duke	0	10-Millsaps	7
13-Georgia Tech	25	2-Miss. Col.	6
12-Louisiana	19	0-Alabama	53
21-Clemson	0	0-Louisiana	31
26-Citadel	7	7-Tulane	59
27-Furman	0	0-N. C. State	6
6-Florida	6	0-Southwestern	14
21-N. C. State	0		
133	57	19	176
GEORGIA TECH.		ALABAMA P. I.	
25-So. Carolina	13	24-Birm. So.	6
0-Carnegie T.	13	7-Wisconsin	7
0-Alabama P.I.	13	13-Georgia T.	0
0-Tulane	33	12-Florida	13
7-Vanderbilt	49	27-Spring Hill	7
19-No. Carolina	19	0-Tulane	27
12-Pennsylvania	13	12-South	0
23-Florida	0	6-Georgia	0
86	153	101	72
NO. CAROLINA		WASH. & LEE	
27-Wake Forest	0	32-Hamp-Sydney	0
0-Vanderbilt	13	0-Davidson	7
0-Florida	0	0-Kentucky	45
7-Georgia	32	0-W. Virginia	19
0-Tennessee	7	18-Virginia	0
18-N. C. State	15	0-William&Mary	0
19-Georgia T.	0	6-Virginia P. I.	0
20-Davidson	0	6-Princeton	0
0-Duke	0	7-Maryland	13
101	86	69	84
GEORGIA		FLORIDA	
40-Virginia P. I.	0	34-N. C. State	0
26-Yale	7	0-No. Carolina	0
32-No. Carolina	7	12-Syracuse	33
9-Vanderbilt	0	13-Alabama P. I.	12
33-Florida	6	6-Georgia	33
7-New York	6	0-Alabama	41
7-Tulane	20	6-So. Carolina	6
12-Alabama P. I.	6	0-Georgia Tech.	23
166	52	71	148
VANDERBILT		ALABAMA	
52-W. K. Teach.	6	42-Howard	6
13-No. Carolina	0	55-Mississippi	6
26-Ohio State	21	53-Miss. A.&M.	0
0-Tulane	19	0-Tennessee	25
0-Georgia	9	33-South	0
49-Georgia Tech.	7	9-Kentucky	7
39-Maryland	12	41-Florida	0
7-Tennessee	21	74-Clemson	7
186	95	307	51
VIRGINIA P. I.		MISSISSIPPI	
33-King Col.	0	13-W. K. Teach.	0
0-Georgia	40	0-Tulane	31
18-Davidson	6	6-Alabama	55
6-William&Mary	6	0-Tennessee	38
6-Kentucky	20	20-Southwestern	20
0-Maryland	20	6-Marquette	13
0-Wash. & Lee	6	0-South	7
0-Virginia	0	3-Louisiana	26
63	98	48	190
TENNESSEE		LOUISIANA	
33-Maryville	0	0-Tex Christian	3
44-Clemson	0	35-Spring Hill	0
38-Mississippi	0	19-So. Carolina	12
25-Alabama	0	31-Miss. A.&M.	0
7-No. Carolina	0	13-Arkansas	6
25-Duke	2	6-South	12
31-Carson-New	0	0-West Point	26
21-Vanderbilt	7	26-Mississippi	3
224	9	130	56
VIRGINIA M. I.		SOUTH	
6-Hamp-Sydney	0	18-Alabama T.	0
0-Richmond	7	24-Tenn. P. I.	7
0-Duke	13	0-Southwestern	0
13-Citadel	13	3-Virginia	0
18-Virginia	3	6-Chattanooga	0
20-Maryland	41	0-Alabama	33
0-Davidson	7	12-Louisiana	6
7-Clemson	6	7-Mississippi	0
12-Kentucky	20	0-Alabama P. I.	12
		0-Tulane	40
76	110	70	98
TULANE		VIRGINIA	
31-Mississippi	0	18-Roanoke	0
7-Texas A.&M.	0	7-Rand-Macon	7
40-Spring Hill	0	6-Maryland	7
19-Vanderbilt	0	0-South	3
33-Georgia T.	0	3-Virginia M.I.	18
59-Miss. A.&M.	7	0-Wash. & Lee	19
27-Alabama P. I.	0	0-Harvard	19
20-Georgia	7	0-Columbia	27
40-South	0	0-Virginia P. I.	0
276	14	34	99
KENTUCKY			
19-Maryville	0		
45-Wash.&Lee	0		
6-Maryland	6		
20-Virginia P. I.	6		
7-Alabama	9		
0-Duke	7		
20-Virginia M. I.	12		
117	40		

Yale Club Defeats Princeton Club, 5-2

METROPOLITAN CLASS C SQUASH TENNIS STANDING

FIRST GROUP

	R'nds W	R'nds L	M'tch's W	M'tch's L	P. C.
Crescent A. C.	3	1	18	10	.750
Yale Club	3	1	18	10	.750
Columbia U. Club	3	1	15	13	.750
Harvard Club	1	3	15	13	.250
Princeton Club	1	3	10	18	.250
New York A. C.	1	3	8	20	.250

SECOND GROUP

Bayside L. T. C.	3	0	15	6	1.000
Park Ave. S. C.	2	1	13	8	.667
City A. C.	2	1	14	7	.667
Block Hall Club	1	2	10	11	.333
Fraternity S. T. C.	0	4	4	24	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 24—The Yale Club team continued to gain in matches won over the other two leaders, Columbia University Club and Crescent Athletic Club, in the first group of the Metropolitan Squash Tennis Class C championship series, as its fourth round was played yesterday, but the other two teams won, though by lower scores, and are still tied at 3—1 of rounds won. Yale Club defeatd Princeton Club on the courts of the later, 5—2, while Crescent Athletic Club, playing on its home courts, won from Harvard Club, 4—3, and Columbia University Club, also at home, defeated New York Athletic Club, 5 to 2.

Block Hall Club won its first match of the season in the second group, when its team defeated Fraternity Squash Tennis Club on the courts of the latter, 5 to 2.

The real battle of the day brought Park Avenue Squash Club, recently forced out of its home quarters by fire, to the courts of the Bayside Lawn Tennis Club, winner in that group last year. Bayside finally captured the match when J. J. Champlain, a newcomer this season, defeated Spencer Armstrong, 15—10, 14—18, 15—7. This leaves Bayside the only undefeated club in either section. The summary:

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS C TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP—First Group

YALE CLUB 5, PRINCETON CLUB 2

E. D. Gallaudet, Yale Club, defeated R. L. Tompkins, Princeton Club, 10—15, 15—12, 18—16.

J. S. Becker, Yale Club, defeated M. C. Markham, Princeton Club, 4—15, 18—13, 15—7.

W. M. Silleck, Yale Club, defeated C. S. White, Princeton Club, 12—15, 15—12, 15—10.

Van Buren Taliaferro, Yale Club, defeated Sigmund Spaeth, Princeton Club, 15—2, 15—4.

R. L. Rafalsky, Princeton Club, defeated W. M. Warner, Yale Club, 15—6, 15—13.

E. L. Crabbe, Princeton Club, defeated O. C. Taylor, Yale Club, 15—12, 15—9.

W. D. Hoag, Yale Club, defeated Alfred Rheinstein, Princeton Club, 15—8, 13—18, 15—9.

CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB 4, HARVARD CLUB 3

J. A. Schwarz Jr., Crescent, defeated S. P. Hunnewell, Harvard Club, 16—17, 15—12, 15—6.

Paul Cavanagh, Crescent, won from J. S. Murphy, Harvard Club, by default.

G. W. Cobb Jr., Harvard Club, defeated C. C. Goodridge, Crescent, 8—15, 18—15, 15—3.

M. S. Mattuck, Harvard Club, defeated J. C. McCurrach, Crescent, 15—9, 13—15, 18—17.

D. J. Tobin, Crescent, defeated Morris Cooper Jr., Harvard Club, 15—2, 15—10.

R. E. Connolley, Harvard Club, defeated K. B. Meurer, Crescent, 18—15, 10—15, 15—7.

W. T. Hanley, Crescent, defeated O. D. Wells, Harvard Club, 15—11, 15—9.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY CLUB 5, NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB 2

T. V. Barber, Columbia U. C., defeated W. A. Durca, New York, 15—3, 15—1.

A. K. Thomson, Columbia U. C., defeated E. B. Sanger, New York, 18—15, 12—15, 15—12.

C. J. Herkert, Columbia U. C., defeated J. O. Hobson, New York, 8—15, 15—10, 18—15.

R. W. Ince, Columbia U. C., defeated E. P. Durcan, New York, 15—10, 10—15, 15—3.

S. A. Thompson, New York, defeated J. D. Hanley, Columbia U. C., 1—15, 15—9, 15—13.

P. D. Sasse, New York, defeated F. M. Gale, Columbia U. C., 15—6, 15—6.

SECOND GROUP

BLOCK HALL CLUB 5, FRATERNITY SQUASH TENNIS CLUB 2

S. R. Shepherd, Block Hall, defeated S. W. Smith, Fraternity, 15—9, 15—8.

R. A. O'Neill, Fraternity, defeated J. W. Drake, Block Hall, 15—5, 15—3.

D. E. Bartow, Block Hall, defeated Howard Stearns, Fraternity, 15—12, 12—15, 15—2.

Lemuel Shumway, Fraternity, defeated W. P. Spence, Block Hall, 15—12, 15—9.

C. O. Hedlund, Block Hall, defeated Alden Wells, Fraternity, 15—10, 15—4.

F. S. Peterson, Block Hall, defeated C. O. Warren, Fraternity, 15—2, 15—2.

G. A. Conroy Jr., Block Hall, defeated C. T. Youmans, Fraternity, 15—13, 15—8.

BAYSIDE LAWN TENNIS CLUB 4, PARK AVENUE SQUASH CLUB 3

H. A. Haines, Park Avenue, defeated William Hoffman, Bayside, 15—12, 15—9.

R. W. Blake, Bayside, defeated A. J. Quist, Park Avenue, 15—11, 15—7.

A. M. Elliott, Bayside, defeated Carlos Lazo, Park Avenue, 15—11, 9—15, 18—14.

A. L. Noel, Park Avenue, defeated R. A. Roberts, Bayside, 15—9, 15—4.

A. J. Guisti, Bayside, defeated H. T. Sawyer, Park Avenue, 15—7, 15—12.

J. J. Champlain, Bayside, defeated Spencer Armstrong, Park Avenue, 15—10, 14—18, 15—7.

W. A. Forrester, Park Avenue, defeated E. Kemble, Bayside, 4—15, 15—9, 15—9.

Southend United Loses to Palace

LEADING TEAMS BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL STANDINGS

ENGLISH LEAGUE—First Division

	Won	Drawn	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Everton	12	1	3	53	25	25
Wednesday	10	2	4	46	33	22
W. Bromwich A.	9	3	5	35	19	21
Huddersfield T.	8	4	4	31	20	20
Liverpool	9	2	5	37	29	20
The Arsenal	7	5	4	34	23	19
Aston Villa	8	2	4	38	22	18
Sheffield United	8	2	6	32	22	18
Leicester City	8	2	6	35	28	18
Newcastle	8	1	5	31	26	17
Middlesbrough	7	3	6	32	30	17

SECOND DIVISION

Leeds United	12	2	2	38	11	26
Brad

WORLD WATCHES AUTO INDUSTRY MORE CLOSELY

Retail Sales Still Going Ahead of Manufacture, Says Macauley

By ALVAN T. MACAULEY
President of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce
(Copyright 1931 by the Associated Press)

DETROIT, Nov. 24—The whole world is watching the automotive industry more closely right now than ever before. People have become convinced it actually can be the "self-starter" to set American business running toward a new prosperity.

The industry is "tuned up" finer than ever before in its history. When the spark comes to energize this "self-starter" for business, it will set going a perfect "machine." Slight though tangible indications may be, many persons can now see what may be the gathering of this "spark." It will develop fully with the release of the American dollar from the many restraints which have held it.

Just like a stone thrown into a quiet pool, every automobile dollar is going to spread ripples of business and prosperity to every part of the country. It is because of this that the industry will have supreme importance in the eyes of the world during the next six months or year.

Automobile buying of late has slowed down. But that is only natural. The country has been waiting for the new models. Through the winter months buying, as shown by new car registrations, will not be the true measure of the industry's real activity and the extent of its country-wide employment of labor—the really important thing.

We are going in the second year in which the tendency has been for retail sales to go ahead of manufacture. New car stocks for that reason are below normal. Production will have to exceed sales through the winter to build up a supply of cars great enough to meet sales in the spring. It is automobile production which the world will watch closely.

Bankers, business men and economists have a "feeling" about general business. That is one of the intangibles in the present situation. If it is something not just bred of hope, it may actually be of great importance.

Slight tangibles which have appeared in the last few weeks are the betterment of the position of wheat, small actual gains in industrial activity which are beginning to appear, a strengthening of the commodity prices at their lower levels and decreases in two successive weeks of "money in circulation." This latter is taken to indicate a release of hoarded funds. It may be the first indication that the shackles of fear which have held the American dollar are beginning to loosen.

Perhaps this, too, is an intangible, but it is a fact that every day the public is growing more and more in need of new automobiles. The country's motorcars, vital necessities of our modern times, are wearing out. Every day makes greater the number of new cars which must be built for replacements.

The actual necessity for the release of the automobile dollar is here with us now, because mechanical things do wear out and replacements have for some time been below normal. Many thousands who have held back from buying, through fear of impressions which new cars might make on their associates, are beginning to realize their mistake.

FAIR AMOUNT OF BUSINESS IN LEATHER

Business in leather markets is fair. Prices on several selections are firmer. Tannages of fancy types are being sampled liberally, and standard makes of calf, kip and side upper leather, in the lower selections, are moving readily.

Oak sole leather sales are moderate. Oak backs, of standard tannage, are listed at 34 to 30c and oak bends at 40 to 35c. Philadelphia sellers report an active demand for finders' bends, the A grade moving at 48c and B's at 45c. New York dealers report new business as slow, with prices unchanged but firmer.

Oak offal, in the Boston market, is receiving renewed attention. Rough double shoulders, top selections, are firmly quoted at 25 to 24c, and seconds at 23 to 22c. Those made from cow hides are 23 to 21c. Bellies, belting butt trim, of prime tannage, are quoted at 15 to 14c. Back trim bellies are priced at 13 to 11c. Philadelphia dealers last week sold the better selections of rough double oak shoulders at 26c, but during the last two days of the period raised the quotation to 27c. New York, however, sold No. 1 shoulders at 25 to 23c. Bellies in the three eastern markets were booked out at 15 to 14c, heads at 10c and untrimmed heads at 12 to 11c.

Union sole leather tanners are talking stronger prices, in the face of delayed commitments. Packer steer backs are listed at 22 to 21c. No. 2 packer steer light backs, for turn shoes, are 33c. No. 2 packer bends are at 40c. New York and Philadelphia are selling country hide bellies at 12c. The market price for No. 1 bellies is 14c. Single headless shoulders are 22 to 20c. Heads are moving in small lots at 11 to 10c. There is a firm tone to all quotations.

Upper leather is moderately active. Calfskin tanners report plump skins for men's shoes are attracting considerable interest. Men's plump weights, grade B, have dropped to 40 to 38c, with mediums at 36 to 30c, and the cheaper sort at 28 to 24c. Stocks of black skins, pigment finish, are being offered materially under above rates.

Side-upper leather markets have a better tone. While the call for low-grade leather is continuous, buyers show considerable interest in upper selections. Standard makes of chrome-tanned sides adaptable to men's street footwear, extreme measurements, B grade, are 20 to 19c. C's are 18 to 17c, and D's 16c and lower, depending on quality. Larger-spread sides, B grade, are 19 to 18s. C's are 18 to 17c, and D's 16 to 14c. In elk sides B's are 21 to 20c, C's 20 to 19c, and D's 18c.

New York Curb Market

By the Associated Press

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	12:30
INDUSTRIALS			
1 Air Invest vtc	⅛	⅛	⅛
2 Air Invest cv pf	4½	4½	4½
†225 Alum Co Am	73½	71½	71½
1 Alum Goods (1.20)	11	11	11
4 Am Austin	⅛	⅛	⅛
5 Am Cap A	¾	½	¾
2 Am C Pow A (10%f)	2½	2½	2½
8 Am Cyan B	4¾	4¾	4¾
1 Am Corp (.30H)	⅛	⅛	⅛
8 Am Gas&El (1a)	44	43½	43½
18 Am Maracaibo	⅜	⅜	⅜
1 Am Nat aGs	⅛	⅛	⅛
70 Am Sup Power	5½	5⅜	5⅜
2 Am Sup P 1 pr (6)	62	62	62
2 Am Ut & G B vtc	⅛	⅛	⅛
5 Anglo-Chi Nit	¾	½	½
12 Appalach Gas	¾	⅝	¾
1 Ark Nat Gas A	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
3 Ark Nat Gas pf	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
10 Ark P & Lt pf	87	87	87
2 Armstrong Ck	13	13	13
1 As G & El pf	50	50	50
15 As G & E A	6	5¾	5¾
B			
2 Braz Tr & Lt	10¼	10⅛	10¼
1 Buf N & E P pf	24	24	24
C			
5 Cab R Tube vtc	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
4 C A M Co vtc	⅛	⅛	⅛
13 Cent Pub S A	2½	2½	2½
1 Cent St El	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
7 Chain Strs Dev	⅛	⅛	⅛
19 Cities Service	7⅛	6⅞	7
†20 Cit Serv B B pf	54	54	54
2 Claude Neon Lts	1½	1½	1½
6 Cleve El Ill	31	30¾	31
4 Colum G & E vtc	1¾	1¾	1¾
†125 Comwlth Edis	144	144	144
2 Comwlth & So war	¾	¾	¾
2 Cons G&E Balt	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛
1 Cont Shar cvt pf	6	6	6
11 Cord Corp	7⅛	7	7⅛
4 Cosden Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞
36 Creole Pet	2¼	2⅛	2¼
†50 Cumb Pipe L	26½	26½	26½
D			
8 Doehler Die	3⅜	3⅛	3¼
4 Durant Mot	1	1	1
E			
2 East Gas & F	9½	9½	9½
1 East Util As A (2)	27¼	27¼	27¼
1 East Ut Asso cv	4¾	4¾	4¾
98 El Bond & Sh (6%f)	17¼	16⅞	16⅞
1 El Bo & Sh 5 pf (5)	67	67	67
5 El Pow As A (1)	8½	8½	8½
2 El P & L op¼ war	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
F			
†50 Fajardo Sug	24¼	24¼	24¼
2 Fiat rcts (.49⅛)	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
2 Mord Mot Ltd (.366)	7	6⅞	7
1 Foremost Fab	⅞	⅞	⅞
10 Founds Foreign A	3	3	3
1 Fox Theatre A	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
G			
1 Gen Alloys	1½	1½	1½
15 Gen El Ltd rct	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
3 Gen Empire	12½	12⅛	12½
†300 Gen G&El cv pf B	23¾	23	23⅛
2 Gen Th Eq cv pf	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 Gilbert A C pf	30	30	30
11 Glen Alden	25⅜	25⅛	25½
3 FGlobe Underw	5	5	5
5 Golden Center Min	⅜	⅛	⅛
†1803 Goldman Sachs	2¾	2⅝	2¾
1 Gotham Knit	⅞	⅞	⅞
†160 Gt A&P 1st pf	121½	121¼	121½
5 Grocer Str vtc	2	2	2
H			
1 Humble Oil	52½	52½	52½
1 Hydro El Sec	8½	8½	8½
1 Ind Ter Ill B	6½	6½	6½
1 Insull Util	11½	11½	11½
I			
2 Internat Pet	10¾	10⅝	10¾
1 Inter Util B	2½	2½	2½
L			
2 Lackaw Sec	27½	27	27
1 Margay Oil	3½	3½	3½
2 Mass Util Asso	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
2 Metro Ch St	⅝	⅝	⅝
3 Mid West Util (8%f)	10	10	10
1 Mid W Ut pf xw (6)	60	60	60
†10 Minn Honey pf (6)	73	73	73
4 Mo Kans P L	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
N			
1 Nat Am Co	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1 Nat Service	1¼	1¼	1¼
18 Nat S T Sec A (.60a)	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
1 Nehi Corp (.60)	3	3	3
1 N Y Steam	55	55	55
19 †Niag Hud Pow	7⅛	7⅜	7⅜
7 Niag Shares Md	4	3⅞	4
1 Nitrate B	½	½	½
2 Nordon Ltd	⅞	⅞	⅞
15 Nor Am Av A war	1-32	1-32	1-32
10 Nor Eutop Oil	⅜	⅜	⅜
30 †Nor States P 6 pf	93¼	93	93¼
O			
10 Ohio Cop	⅛	⅛	⅛
P			
1 Pac G & E 1 pf	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
1 †Pender Gr A	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
5 Pennroad	3¾	3⅝	3¾
3 Pub Ut Hold xw	1	1	1
1 Pub Ut Hold pf	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
R			
8 Radio Keith Or rts	⅛	⅛	⅛
5 Rainbow A	⅛	⅛	⅛
4 Rainbow B	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Relian Manage	2¼	2¼	2¼
2 Reo Gas	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
3 Reybarn Inc	⅞	⅞	⅞
1 Rich Rad cum pf	2½	2½	2½
1 Roan A Cop	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
2 Rossia Intl	1½	1½	1½
S			
2 St Anth Gold	⅛	⅛	⅛
2 St Regis Pap	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1 Sec Allied Corp n v	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
4 Segal Lock	3½	3¼	3½
40 †Simith A. O.	62	60½	62
2 So Cal Ed C pf	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
3 So Nat Gas	¼	¼	¼
1 Stand Mot	⅜	⅜	⅜
13 St Dil Ind	20⅜	19¾	20⅜
4 St Oil Ky	16¾	16⅛	16¾
1 Starrett pf	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
T			
9 Technicolor	3½	3½	3½
2 Thatcher Sec	3¾	3¾	3¾
1 Transcont Air	3½	3½	3½
5 Trans Lux	2⅜	2¼	2¼
U			
1 Union Oil	15½	15½	15½
1 Unit Dry Dock	⅞	⅞	⅞
7 Unit Founders	2¾	2⅝	2¾
25 United Gas	3	3	3
4 Un Lt & Pow A	9¾	9⅝	9½
3 Un Lt&P cv pf	52	50	50
1 US & Int Sec	⅜	⅜	⅜
1 US & I Sec pf	24½	24⅛	24⅛
1 US Dairy Pr B	8½	8½	8½
3 Us Elec Pow	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
3 US El Pow war	½	½	½
†25 Utah P&L pf	91½	91½	91½
1 Util Pow & L	5	5	5
1 Ut P&Lt B ctf	13	13	13
1 Util & Ind pf	12½	12½	12½
W			
1 Watson (JW)	½	½	½
†250 Welch Grape (2g)	39	39	39
1 Winter Benj	⅜	⅜	⅜
8 Woolworth Ltd (3f)	8	7⅞	8
DOMESTIC BONDS			
6 Ala Pow 5s '68	98	97	98
10 Alumin Co 5s '52	99⅞	99¼	99⅞
7 A Cmwlth Pw 5½ '53	22½	22¼	22½
6 Am Cmwlth P 6s '40	25⅞	25	25⅞
12 Am G&E 5s 2028	85	84⅞	85
2 Am G&Pw 5s '53	42	41⅞	41⅞
3 Am Roll M 5s '48	67½	67¼	67½
3 Appalach Gas 6s '45	15	15	15
9 Appalach P 5s '56	95	94½	94½
2 Ark P&Lt 5s '56	88	88	88
4 Asso G&E5½'38 in ct	40	40	40
5 Asso G&E 5s '50	48½	48⅛	48⅛
31 Asso G&E 5s '68	48	47¼	47¼
2 Asso G&E 4½s '48	48½	48	48½
11 Asso G&E 4½s '49 C	41½	41¼	41½
1 Asso T Util 5½ '44C	65	65	65
1 Assoc Tel Util 6s '33	94	94	94
1 Asso T&T 5½s '55 A	76½	76⅛	76⅛
11 Bell Tel Can 5s 55 A	94	93¾	93¾
3 Bell Tel Can 5s 57 B	92½	92½	92½
5 Bell Tel Can 5s 60 C	92¼	92¼	92¼
2 Con Nat wi ss 58	86	86	86
19 Cent P & L 5s 57	82	70¼	70¼
3 Cent P Serv 5½s 49	36	35¾	35¾
1 Cent St El 5½s 54	46	46	46
1 Cent St El 5s 48	43	43	43
1 Cent S P&L 5½s 53	55	55	55
10 Chic D El 4½s 70 A	76¼	76¼	76¼
66 Cities Ser 5s 50	52¼	51¾	51¾
2 Cities S G Pipe 6s 43	58½	58½	58½
3 Cities S Pow 5½s 52	62¾	62⅝	62⅝
1 Cleve Term 6s 41	40	40	40
18 Cmwlth Ed 4s 81 F	85⅝	85⅜	85½
1 Cons G U 6½s 43A	23	23	23
1 Consum P 4½s 58	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
10 Cont G&El 5s 58 A	66	66	66
12 Cont Oil 5¼s 37	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜
1 Ed Elec Ill 5s 33	101	101	101
5 Elec P & L 5s 2030	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞
60 Empire O&R 5½s 42	50⅛	50	50
1 Fed Water 5½s 54	40	40	40
2 Firestone Tire 5s 42	80½	80½	80½
10 Fla Pow & Lt 5s 54	78½	78½	78½
1 Gatineau Pow 5s 56	72½	72	72
2 Gen M Accep 5s 33	99	99	99
1 Gen M Accep 5s 45	97½	97½	97½
3 Gen Vend 6s 37 xw	7½	7	7
10 Geo Pow 5s 67	90	89¾	89¾
10 Glidden Co 5½s 35	80¼	80¼	80¼
5 Gulf Oil Pa 5s 47	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 Gulf Oil Pa 5s 37	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 Hood Rub 7s 36	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
1 H L & Pow 4½s 78D	39	39	39
4 H L & P 4½s E 81	86	86	86
6 Ill Pw&Lt 6s'53 A	93⅛	92	92
2 Indep Oil 6s'39	88	88	88
4 Ind E Se'51 C	75	74¼	74¼
1 Ind Serv 5s'63 A	61¼	61½	61½
4 Insull Ut Inv 6s'40B	52¼	52⅛	52⅛
2 Inter cP 6s'48 A ww	8¼	8¼	8¼
5 Interl Pw Sec 7s'57E	80½	80½	80½
6 Interl P Sec 6½s'55C	80	80	80
5 Inters Pow 5s'57	71¾	71¾	71¾
4 Jamaica Wat 5½s'55	96¾	96½	96⅜
10 JerseyCP&L 4½s'6C1	90¼	90¼	90¼
1 Kan Pow 5s'47 A	89¾	89¾	89¾
1 Ky Util 5s'61 H	89	89	89
21 Kop Gas&C 5½s'50	95½	95¼	95½
12 Kop Gas&C 5s'47	87½	87⅛	87⅛
3 Lehigh P S 6s 2026A	83½	83	83⅛
10 Libby McN&L 5s'42	82¾	82	82½
1 Long Isl Lt 6s'45	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Louis P&L 5s'57	93¼	93	93
7 Mass Gas 5s '55	91⅜	91¾	91¾
1 Mid West Util 5s '33	75	75	75
4 Natl El Pow 5s '78	49¼	49¼	49½
20 Na tPw&Lt 5s 2030 B	70¼	69¾	69¾
2 Nevada Cal El 5s '56	80½	80	80⅛
2 Ne wEng G&E 5s 50	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝
2 N E Pow 5½s '54	78	78	78
30 NY Pow&Lt 4½s '67	93¾	92⅝	93¾
5 Nor Ind P S 5s '66 C	94½	94½	94½
2 Nor Oh Tr&Lt 5s '56	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
2 Nor Sta Pow 4½s '61	91¾	91½	91½
5 Ohio Edison 5s '60	98	97½	97½
5 Ohio Pow 5s '52 B	100	100	100
1 Ohio Pub Serv 5s'54D	88	88	88
6 Okla G&E 5s '50	83¼	83	83¼

Sales	High	Low	12:00
5 Pac G&E 4½s '60 P	95⅛	94⅝	94⅝
2 Pac P&L 5s '55	88	88	88
5 Penn CenP&L 4½s'77	84½	83	83
80 Peop Ltd&P 5s '79xw	11¼	10⅝	11
2 Phila El P 5½s '72	105	105	105
3 P'mont El 6½s '60 A	55½	55½	55½
5 Pub SedNil4½'81F	88½	88	88½
2 PugSdP&L5½s '49	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
1 PugSoP&L 5s '50 C	86	86	86
5 PubSoP&Lt4½ '50 D	76½	76½	76½
29 Reliance Mang5s'54A	89	86	89
5 Roch Cen Pw 5s '52	43½	43	43
2 San Ant P S 5s B'58	85⅛	85½	85½
25 Safe HarW 4½s '79	95⅜	95⅛	95½
5 SEP&L 6s 2025 A xw	83¼	83	83
7 So Cal Ed 5s '51	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
1 So Cal Gas5½'52B	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Stand G&E 6s'35	88⅝	88½	88⅝
10 Stand G&E 6s'35 cv	90	89½	89½
1 Stand G&E 6s'66	81	81	81
6 Sta P&Lt 6s'57	77½	77	77
5 Superpow Ill 4½s'68	70½	70½	70½
9 Swift & Co 5s'40	94	94	94
4 Tex El Serv 5s'60	88	87½	88
2 Tex Gas Util 6s'45	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
2 Un Am Inv 5s'48 A	75½	75½	75½
3 Un Lt&P 6½s'74	73	73	73
1 Un Lt&P 6s'75	66	66	66
10 Un Lt&Ry 5½s'52	71	71	71
1 Un Lt&Ry 5s'32	99	99	99
1 U S Rub 6½s'32	98	98	98
1 U S Rub 6½s'37	47½	47½	47½
2 Utah P&Lt 4½s'44	88	88	88
2 Van Sweringen 6s'35	50½	50½	50½
5 Virg Pb Serv 6s'46	72½	71	72½
FOREIGN BONDS			
9 Com Pr Bk 5½s '37	38	37	37
4 Danish Con 5½'55	78	78	78
2 Europ E 6½s '65 xw	52	52	52
2 Fin Ind Bk 7s'44	65	63	63
2 Finld R M Bk 6s'61	40½	40½	40½
5 Ger Cons M 7s '47	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
1 Medellin Col 7s '51	30	30	30
10 Stinnes 7s '36 xw	31	31	31
7 Stinnes 7s '46 xw	26½	26½	26½
3 Tietz 7½s '46 xw	53	53	53
10 Un Indust 6½s '41	31	31	31

†—Actual sales. *—Ex-dividend. a—Plus extra. b—Plus 10% in stock. e—Paid last year. f—Payable in stock. g—Partly extra. m—Plus 5% in stock. k—Paid so far this year. j—Partly stock. r—Cash or stock.

OKLAHOMA BANKS IN GOOD CONDITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Nov. 24—Oklahoma banks are in such good condition generally there is little need to form an Oklahoma group of the $500,000,000 national finance corporation within the Tenth Federal Reserve Bank District, according to D. W. Hogan, president of the City National Bank and Trust Company, and chairman of the Oklahoma City Clearing House Association.

Four groups were outlined for the Tenth District, but the Oklahoma City banker said there is not much sentiment for organization of groups with subscribed capital stock in any of the areas except Kansas City.

COMMODITY PRICES

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 24—The following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Nov.24	Wk.ago	Yr.ago
Wheat, No. 2 red	.73¾	.78½	.99¾
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.58⅞	.63¼	.91⅞
Oats, No. 2 white	.38½	.39⅝	.47
Flour	4.60	4.75	4.50
Beef, family	16.00	16.00	18.50
Pork	20.50	21.50	32.50
Lard	.0175	.0470	.1060
Cotton, mid up	.0630	.0645	.1085
Zinc	.0315	.0330	.0422½
Iron	15.51	15.51	18.76
Steel, bil Pitt	29.00	29.00	31.00
Copper	.06¼-6	.07	.12
Tin	.2285	.2330	.2535
Rubber	.04⅝	.0475	.0925
Sugar	.0450	.0450	.0475
Lead	.0385	.0405	.0510
Print cloth	.02½	.0256¼	.0425

STANLEY CO. OF AMERICA

Net of Stanley Company of America (over 99 per cent of whose stock is owned by Warner Brothers Pictures, Inc.) for year ended Aug. 29 was $1,711,254 after interest, depreciation, minority interest, etc., compared with $1,366,992 the preceding fiscal year, when in addition there was an intercompany profit of $5,926,138 from sale by Stanley Company of America of its holdings of First National Pictures, Inc., common to Warner Brothers Pictures, Inc.

"NICKEL PLATE" EARNINGS

Surplus after charges of New York, Chicago & St. Louis for 10 months ended Oct. 31 is equal to $1.12 a share on the 360,536 shares of 6 per cent preferred, compared with $3.27 a share on the 337,074 shares of common in the first 10 months of 1930 after preferred dividend requirements.

U. S. TREASURY STATEMENT

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (AP)—Treasury receipts for Nov. 21 were $3,216,364.06; expenditures $10,872,819.19; balance $166,971,571.51. Customs duties for 21 days of November were $20,706,540.84.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—WEEI Organist.
5:30, NBC, "What Happened to Jane."
5:45 Twin Tipplers.
6:00 NBC, Waldorf-Astoria Orchestra.
6:30 "The Old Painter."
6:35 News; announcements.
6:45 NBC, Stebbins Boys: sketch.
7:00 Ethel Grenier, songs.
7:15 The Mixers, male quartet.
7:30 NBC, Alice Joy, contralto; orchestra.
7:45 Remington Program.
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Goodyear Program; Sousa's Band; male quartet; popular orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Musical Magazine; soloist; Armchair Quartet; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Fuller Man; Mabel Jackson, soprano; Earle Spicer, baritone; Don Voorhees's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra; Walter Winchell.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-603m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Maltine story: "The Boy Hero of Harlem."
5:30 Agricultural markets review.
5:40 Talk, Capt. Tim Heely.
5:55 Success Interview.
6:00 Time; weather; road reports; sports review; temperature.
6:15 Talk, Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire.
6:30 NBC, Savannah Liners Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Black Iron Blackbirds, male trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 Band Box Review; orchestra.
8:00 NBC, Armstrong Quakers: Mr. Corey Ford, speaker; soloists; quartet; Voorhees Orchestra.
8:30 Harmon Nelson, tenor.
8:45 NBC, Sisters of the Skillet.
9:00 NBC, Household Orchestra; Alice Mock, soprano; mixed chorus.
9:30 NBC, "Great Personalities"; Frazier Hunt; Rosario Bourdon's Orchestra.
10:00 New Englands Program: Soloists; quartet; Joe Rines's Orchestra.
10:30 NBC, Clara, Lu and Em.
10:45 NBC, Princess Ivanova Obolensky; Madelon de Gist, soprano; Pierre le Kreun, tenor; orchestra.
11:00 Time; weather; temperature; sport review.
11:15 Egyptian Room Orchestra.
11:45 Paramount organ, Roland Pomerat.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and His Greater Gang.
5:15 The Outdoor Club.
5:30 Musical Mirror: Helen Barr, soprano; string ensemble.
5:45 Greyhound Gus.
6:00 News; temperature; weather.
6:15 Eleanor Talcott, popular songs.
6:30 The Tipplers, harmony trio.
6:30 Bob Emery's Spelling Bee.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Bing" Crosby, baritone; Carl Fenton's Orchestra.
7:30 CBS, Kaltenborn Edits the News.
7:45 CBS, Roundtowners Quartet; Tony Wons; Renard Orchestra.
8:00 Chester Gaylord, popular soloist.
8:15 CBS, Abe Lyman's Band.
8:30 Emily MacKenzie, soprano; organ and piano duets.
8:45 CBS, Walter Winchell, columnist; Ben Pollack's Orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Ben Bernie and his orchestra.
9:30 Sketch, "Three Cal's Eyes."
10:00 Necco Sweet Tones: Edward Jardon, tenor; string ensemble.
10:15 Meyer Davis's Le Paradis Band.
10:30 Frank Cornwell's Mayfair Orchestra.
11:00 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:15 Weather; news; time.
11:30 Eddie Dean and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Luigi Romanelli's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Speciale's Orchestra.
1:00 CBS, Freddie Martin's Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, Claude Hopkins's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Frank Ross, songs.
5:15 CBS, "Meet the Artist": Arthur Tracy, "Street Singer."
5:30 CBS, Salty Sam, the Sailor," Irving Kaufman.
5:45 CBS, Bert Lown and his orchestra.
6:00 CBS, Security League: "The Question in the Philippines."
6:30 CBS, "Charlie and Oscar" sketch.
6:45 CBS, Connie Boswell; orchestra.
6:59 Weather and news.
7:15 Crosley Ensemble.
7:30 Al Castaw and his orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Dan Sullivan's Shamrock Band.
8:30 CBS, Dictators Orchestra; Brad Reynolds, tenor.
8:45 Book talk, Dr. William Allen.
9:00 Perley Stevens and his orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital and soloist.
9:45 Last period Bruins-Canadiens, from Boston Garden, Frank Ryan.
10:15 CBS, Roundtowners Quartet.
10:30 CBS, "Arabesque" sketch.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Jack Miller, songs.
11:30 CBS, Leon Belasco's Orchestra.
11:45 CBS, Nocturne; Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

4:45 p. m.—Musicale.
5:15 "Songs We Love to Hear."
5:30 Studio program.
5:45 Vocal program.
6:00 Frankie Smith's Orchestra.
6:20 Nazzaro financial talk.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Time announcement.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:00 noon—NBC, General Electric Home Circle.
12:46 p. m.—Neapolitan Dutch Girls.
1:00 p. m.—Dialogue program.
2:00 p. m.—The Radio Pastor.
2:20 p. m.—Neapolitan Dutch Girls.
2:30 p. m.—New England Kitchen.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.
4:00 p. m.—News and stocks.
4:15 p. m.—NBC, Pop Concert.
4:30 p. m.—NBC, Phil Spitalny's Band.

WBZ

7:45 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
9:30 a. m.—NBC, "Beautiful Thoughts."
10:00 a. m.—NBC, Mary Hale Martin.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, School of Cookery.
11:45 a. m.—NBC, Sweetheart Program.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes in person.
12:45 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Midday Musicale.
2:00 p. m.—Copley Residence Players.
2:30 p. m.—Karl Krist's Orchestra.
3:00 p. m.—Greater Boston Federation of Churches.
4:45 p. m.—"Lost Battalion Highlights."

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel service.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:15 p. m.—"Thanksgiving Day," Mayor James M. Curley.
2:30 p. m.—American School of the Air.
3:00 p. m.—Kathryn Parsons, "Girl o' Yesterday."
3:15 p. m.—CBS, "Four Eton Boys."
3:30 p. m.—CBS, Arthur Jarrett, tenor.
3:45 p. m.—CBS, Columbia Artists Recital.
4:00 p. m.—"Spotlighting Modern Education."
4:15 p. m.—CBS,

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms to Let or Post Wanted heading.

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ENGLAND

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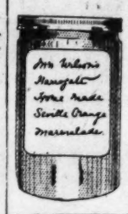

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Distinguishing features: Upper part of neck and head naked and red, with blue, purplish and white variants and a warty surface; upper parts a metallic bronze, with green, gold and red reflections, each feather tipped with a black band; tail chestnut with a black band; quills white barred, and a bunch of bristles hanging from the breast. Male is about 48 inches in average length, female 36. In appearance they are similar to domestic turkey, but the tail-feather tips and upper tail coverts have no white or pale buff.

As early as 1622 Captain John Smith reported "great flocks of turkies" in New England. So numerous were they that they constituted a great problem to the Indians who wished to raise corn and were forced to drive the pests off. To the early settlers, however, they formed one of the chief sources of food and became particularly important through their association with Thanksgiving Day festivities, where the noble bird played the principal rôle.

Today, no indigenous wild turkeys remain in New England and they are fast disappearanig further south and west. Like the passenger pigeon, the heath hen, great auk, Labrador duck, and numerous other native American birds and animals, the wild turkey seems destined to extinction unless widespread action is immediately taken to protect it.

Though the raising of domestic turkeys is difficult, it is even more so in the wild state, for the mother must protect her young not only from the elements, but from the great horned owl, the fox, the lynx —and brave hunters.

Gobbling, strutting, and scrapping, the male celebrates the mating season. To keep him from destroying the eggs the female hides her nest in some secluded spot. In a tangled thicket, in tall weeds or beneath a fallen tree trunk, she lines a slight depression with dead leaves, grass or pine needles and lays from seven to 20 pale buff to creamy white (more or less heavily marked with pale chocolate or purplish) eggs.

The food of the young turkeys consists of acorns, chestnuts, berries, seeds, grain, buds, miscellaneous spiders, snails and myriapods; beetles, flies, caterpillars and many other insect pests and vegetable foods of no value to man. The last one known to have existed in Massachusetts, incidentally, was taken in the vicinity of Mt. Tom in 1851.

In Lighter Vein

Remembered Yesterdays

Mr. Spinks (meeting seaside landlady in town): "Pardon me, madam, but don't you remember me at 'Seaview' four years ago?"

Landlady: "Well, well! I should just think I do. My! How you used to put the butter on!"—*Humorist.*

Expert at Dunning

The long-outstanding accounts of the firm were being paid with amazing promptness, which aroused the curiosity of the head of the organization. "How do you do it?" he asked the young man responsible for the change.

"I just recall parts of letters I sent Dad while I was at college," he explained.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Occultism, esoteric, recess (F. R.) — Accent the second syllable of *o-kul'-tizm*, with *o* clipped short as in connect, *u* as in *up*, *i* as in *it*. Avoid *ok'-ul-tizm*. (It is also *o-kult'*, not *ok'-ult.*) The Latin *occulere*, "to cover up," is the basis of our word which is used in the sense of "hidden from the eye or understanding; secret; mysterious."

Es-o-ter'-ik, with secondary stress on first syllable; *e* as in get, *o* as in obey, *i* as in *it*. The word, derived from the Greek ἐσώτερος (esoteros), "inner," is used in the sense of "designed for and understood by the specially initiated alone, not intelligible to the general body of followers."

Re-cess', the accent being preferably on the second syllable; first *e* as in descend, second as in get.

Conjure (Mrs. W. L. R.)—The pronunciation of this word depends upon how it is used. In the sense of "to entreat earnestly, to beseech," and the now obsolete sense of "to swear together, to conspire," it is accented on the second syllable, *kon-joor'*; *o* as in connect, *oo* as in food.

As applied to the practice of magical arts, to the summoning or restraining of mysterious creatures or spells, to the affecting or effecting by conjuration, the word is accented on the first syllable, *kun'-jer*; *u* as in *up*, *e* as in maker.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

A Quotation for Today

HE NEVER errs who sacrifices self.
—BULWER LYTTON

Did You Know That—

White paint on ship hulls is least attractive to barnacles?

Boy Scouts in The Dalles, Ore. recently did their good turn by picking 3000 pounds of prunes to be canned for the needy?

Last year Italy exported $4,000,000 worth of fresh flowers?

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Giving

Philadelphi...

IN RECENT DAYS, when so many drives for charity funds have been made, as well as efforts to awaken people to the fact that only by helping their fellow men are they blessed, it is encouraging to find cases such as the following:

A business man in this city wished very much to contribute to the large relief fund which is being campaigned. He did not seem to be able to give as much as he desired, because of the number of bills owed him.

After much deliberation he sent out letters to these customers on this order, briefly: "How would you like to send me a check for the amount which you owe? Pick out the charity to which you would like to contribute, and I will see that your check is forwarded to the proper place—through the proper channels. I will then return to you a receipt for your bill and we will call it square."

Naturally, this was an incentive, and, in this manner, everyone was benefited.

The Children's Corner

The Birds' Thanksgiving

THERE was great consternation in the barnyard. The rooster and all the hens had been up since early, early dawn and they were so excited they could not eat and were scuttling about with ruffled up feathers, making a great fuss. Each hour seemed to bring more and more bustle and the confusion was wearing on even the most staid old biddies.

The few most stout-hearted blackbirds who dared enter the yard and snatch out the smallest grains when the hens were not looking, came back to the big bare apple tree and told that something had happened, was happening, or was about to happen, they couldn't tell which. "Well," said the oldest blackbird, "it may concern us, too, whatever it is, so here we stay together till we make an investigation and find out what it is all about. Let no blackbird start on the journey till we solve the mystery."

Then and there they held a meeting in the big tree. The Speaker of the Birds called the meeting to order and appointed committees to search for the truth. One committee was sent to the crow community close by, another to the sheep browsing inside the pasture fence, another to the barns where were the horses and the cows, and a large number were to sit on the window sills of the house to look and listen and find out what went on within.

The committee to the crows sent the report that they had found an unusual number of the finest pumpkin seeds laid out that morning. The committee that went to the barn got it from old Dobbin that the sleigh had been brought out, polished and dusted and filled with robes. The sheep had nothing to say except that they had been given an enormous breakfast. But the little birds that were sent to watch at the windows brought news and news and news. One saw an astounding row of steaming pies; one a shelf full of cakes and nuts and oranges; another, many covered dishes with delicious smells creeping out to make a blackbird fairly giddy. One saw a long table set with shining silver and pretty dishes and in the center a great mound of fruit luscious enough for any bird. But the little bird that clung to the trellis by the front door, hidden by the gay leaves Jack Frost painted last night, really got the news.

He heard the little girl of the house, coming out the front door with her dog capering and yapping at her heels, say quite clearly, "Now Judy, you must be a very good dog today, and you shall have all the bones you can eat, for this is Thanksgiving Day, the best day of the whole year!"

"Thanksgiving Day, Thanksgiving Day," shouted the birds in chorus, "why, we small birds have that, you know, every day of our lives! Ho! Ho! What a joke! If that is what this excitement is all about we might as well be on our journey."

And if you had been going up Grandfather Brown's lane, over the snow in a sleigh just then, you might have heard the clatter the birds made as they prepared to start on their way south to warmer lands. And if you could have poked your head out from under the robes, you could have seen the leader start out ahead, and one by one, and two by two, the other birds fall in behind him, a big black triangle in the gray-blue sky of a winter day.

Brevities

Florence (Ala.) Herald: Fruit may now be shaken from the tree and gathered with a suction apparatus. However, political plums are gathered in the same old way.

Detroit News: A joke now circulating has a milkman saying, "Good? Why, my milk is of the first water!" We still incline a little to Ed Wynn's rejoinder in the same situation: "Good? Why, cream isn't in it!"

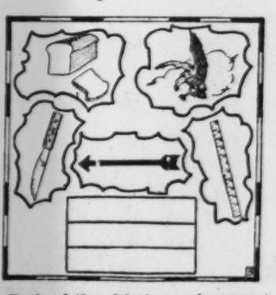
Humorist: A writer says he once lived for three days on a tin of sardines. He must have been terribly cramped for room.

Boston Herald: A native Hindu, we read the other day, saved himself in a Ganges flood by hanging to the tail of a tiger. Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt, however, has not yet convinced himself of the value of this sort of emergency measure.

The Adventures of Waddles

1.
FOR THRILLING WORK WITH FILMS I CHOOSE THE DRAKEVILLE ANIMATED NEWS.
2.
OUR POND LIFE WILL, OF COURSE, APPEAL TO ALL AS WORTH A LENGTHY REEL.
3.
TED WEB, WHO SOMERSAULTS IN AIR RECEIVES OF MOVIE FAME HIS SHARE.
4.
FAR OFF I HEAR MULE GINGER SHOUT, "YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO LEAVE ME OUT!"

Transposal Puzzle



Each of the objects can be named with a 5-letter word. By placing the initial letters in proper order you can spell a 5-letter word. By transposing these initial letters you can spell two more 5-letter words.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Letter "E" Puzzle: Easy, Seat, Seed, Hide.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Finding a Solution

THAT Japan should now take a more favorable attitude toward the plan for a commission to investigate Manchurian affairs indicates a new appreciation for world opinion. Japan should not be surprised if her side of the Manchurian dispute has not received the attention that perhaps it may have deserved. Not only is the world more easily shocked by Japan's covert warfare than by China's covert sniping at treaties, but Japan has been badly served at Geneva and Paris and in Manchuria. It was Foreign Minister Kijuro Shidehara who once said that diplomacy was not so much a matter of manners as of manner. Japan's manner at Geneva and Paris has left a good deal to be desired. Ambassador Kenkichi Yoshizawa in the October session of the League Council, for example, remained secretive even about the five points which the Japanese Foreign Office had previously broadcast.

In Manchuria the behavior has been worse. General Honjo affronted world opinion when he marched north to Tsitsihar on the morrow of the League's reassembling on November 16. His conduct has shown pretty plainly that he is beyond control of Japanese civil authority.

In the foreign interventions that have been perennial in China since the establishment of the Republic, the ultimate control of troop movements always has been vested in the foreign ministers or consuls. They ordered intervention. And they ordered withdrawal. This Japanese intervention, however, has been unique. General Honjo is allowed by custom to be independent of the civil governing authority at Tokyo. But he seems to have been singularly unmindful of the fact that Japan is answerable to world opinion and that only by showing a sensitiveness to it can the Japanese case be rehabilitated.

Beyond question he has taken intervention out of the realm of police measures. Without doubt he is pushing his country into a violation of the Nine Power pact which protects China's administrative independence. Is the military also trying to make Manchuria a closed corporation? If there should be any attempt to close the Manchurian door to world commerce, Japan would be violating the Open Door, another corner stone of the Nine Power pact, and a policy that is intimately associated with American tradition.

It is this aspect of the affair that particularly calls for regularization without delay. Admittedly the situation in Manchuria is chaotic. Perhaps the extent of the chaos was not sufficiently realized by the League Council when it recommended that the Japanese troops should be withdrawn to Japanese Manchuria by November 16. But it is essential that the Mikado's soldiery should conform to international ruling. This might be facilitated by conferring upon some of them the status of an international force with the addition of the foreign military attachés now in Manchuria.

There remains the basic issue between China and Japan. It has now been realized that this is a conflict over the treaty rights under which the Japanese enjoy their Manchurian privileges. But the Chinese drive against the Japanese is merely one phase of a general drive which in China is called the "rights-recovery" movement. It is directed against all nations maintaining concessions, leased territories and their own courts on Chinese soil.

Several times China has tried at Geneva to invoke Article 19 of the Covenant under which the status of these rights could be reëxamined in the light of changed circumstances. What the Sino-Japanese dispute really means is that the Chinese request has come back to the League with an explosion. If a commission of inquiry is appointed to study the situation on the spot, it might extend its purview throughout China, as the Japanese request, and report on the present state of China. The information should be useful in connection with the entire antitreaty campaign of China.

A New Key to Neptune's Chests

A "STEEL TUBE" is what submarine inventor Simon Lake terms the device with which he hopes to salvage the safe of the ill-starred steamship Lusitania—erstwhile queen of the Cunard Line, torpedoed off the Irish coast in May, 1915—a steel tube with a circular stairway down which men may walk into the depths of Old Ocean's eerie domain.

Has the inventive genius of men caught up with the wily, hoary-headed keeper of the raging main? Will Mr. Lake's steel tube pry off the lid from one of King Neptune's most famous treasure chests? Judging from recent reports, the Lake-Railey Lusitania Expedition will attempt to answer these questions within a few weeks, since only the official sanction of the British Government and a few technical tests are needed to enable the expedition to start.

An able cast awaits the curtain in this projected drama beneath the sea that surpasses even the fantastic imaginings of a Jules Verne. With Captain Railey and Mr. Lake will be diver Frank Crilley, who has parried the thrust of Neptune's trident in many a hazardous job in the realm of the lead shoes and air lines. Mr. Crilley's experience as a deep-sea diver may well prove to be the bulwark of safety and success for those who may walk the Cunarder's decks in an effort to retrieve the documentary and intrinsic riches of her purser's safe.

Should their efforts meet with success, many persons will visualize similar expeditions heading into the track of the Golden Hind, and the treasure fleets of ancient Spain that have fallen into the clutches of the Caribbean's coral fingers throughout earlier ages. Indeed, the impending subsurface drama off the Old Head of Kinsale may mark the beginning of the most practicable conquest thus far devised to wrest a wealth of untold treasures from the bottom of the sea.

A Rainbow in Central Europe

PERHAPS the most significant by-product—so far—of the world crisis is to be found in a recent speech by Dr. Eduard Beneš, who has been Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia since that nation came into being at the end of the World War.

"I am convinced," the Czech statesman is reported to have said, "that the future of central Europe depends on an understanding being reached between Hungary and Czechoslovakia." And again: "It is our duty"—that is, Czechoslovakia's—"to hold out a helping hand to Hungary in the difficult times through which she is now passing."

The relations of these two countries have been an unhappy byword for years. Mutual recriminations, minor incidents, impassable trade barriers have been the unvarying rule since peace was signed in 1919. But today Dr. Beneš goes out of his way to say a kindly word about his neighbor's difficulties. Negotiations for a trade agreement are in progress. Economic adversity has made the two estranged countries bedfellows.

It would be hard to overestimate the importance of good fellowship between these two legatees of the great Austro-Hungarian Empire. Ever since the treaties of peace were signed, Hungary has been agitating for a revision of frontiers. She has done so on a scale which has made all her neighbors naturally indignant. But her exuberance now shows signs of subsiding. Political deflation has been born of economic deflation and, if maintained, will no doubt result in a satisfactory settlement. Czechoslovakian statesmen, at any rate, while stoutly opposing revision on the grand scale, recognize that there is at least a case for frontier modification.

A friendly settlement of this issue would give a lead of inestimable value to Germany and Poland, to Bulgaria and Jugoslavia, to Bulgaria and Greece, to Hungary itself and Roumania. It would put disarmament triumphantly on the map. It would run a rainbow across one of the most menacing thunderclouds of Europe.

Schools and Employment

THE "Back-to-School" movement is more than a slogan; it is an actuality. From 200 colleges in the United States have come reports of increased enrollment, and vocational and high schools over the entire country report an unusually large attendance. This is encouraging news in more ways than one, for it relates directly to the employment situation. While young people are in school they are not competing for work with heads of families seeking jobs.

The work of the "Back-to-School" movement has been manifold. In order to interest the boys and girls in returning to school before the term is well advanced, pupils have been visited, encouraged, advised and sometimes given financial help. Colleges have coöperated in carrying out these recommendations offered by the Assistant Director of the President's Organization on Unemployment Relief:

> Efforts to increase loan funds if necessary; addition of some emergency scholarships; remission of tuition in case the student's need justifies this measure; acceptance of promissory notes or a definite amount of labor in exchange for tuition; and a careful check-up of students who do not return.

To students who persist in their determination to leave school, specific figures have been shown proving that every year of additional training adds dollars to their later income. The high school graduate as compared to the grammar school graduate usually earns twice as much salary, or approximately $800 a year, in his first position. The person with a high school education ordinarily improves his salary until at the age of 44 his income, on an average, amounts to $2500, as compared to $1500 annual earnings made by the grade school graduate. The average college graduate's proportionately higher salary is a still further inducement.

The young people in schools and colleges are fortunate that such effective efforts are being made to help them remain in school instead of allowing them to leave and join the unsuccessful seekers for lowly paid positions. When countries are in a chaotic condition the first thought usually is that everyone, students not excepted, must work. The fact that during this period the procedure has been entirely different, that the attendance of schools and colleges has increased, is significant. People are taking a farsighted view of the situation and are rightly deciding that labor conditions and youth's educational progress may be greatly benefited at one and the same time.

Latin America's Suffragists

THE desire among women to fill municipal and governmental offices with persons qualified for authority is not confined to those of North America. The same resolute purpose, spreading through the republics of Latin America, has recently borne fruit in Chile, where the women were largely responsible for the election of President Juan Esteban Montero, according to his statement.

Time was when the women of South America found no place in the political field. They neither voted nor held office, nor even publicly indorsed the cause of candidates. That time was not long ago. But today the housewife or the daughter frankly declares a preference and then goes about the job of getting her candidate elected, even if the privilege to vote is denied.

Not alone in Chile, but in practically every Latin-American republic, woman's demand for the vote is the order of the day, and inevitably, it would seem, the suffragist who has won her cause in the United States and in several European countries will win her right to the ballot box in the countries of Latin America.

This constitutional right has been frequently admitted, but certain special laws have held women away from the polls. To bring about a civic equality between the sexes, supporters of woman suffrage now believe that only a little more pressure is needed.

Intuitively women turn toward the home and children. Theirs should be the privilege to place in power officials qualified to administer the laws of the nation, protecting the home and the children therein. Theirs should be the privilege to choose, along with the male voters, municipal and national representatives with vision sufficiently broad to select from world experience the laws and customs adaptable in Latin America.

Hence the recent Chilean elections bring added courage to the women of the southern continent, offering reason to believe that the influence of the suffragist movement will profoundly affect Latin-American politics for the better.

Moving Toward Revision

AT LAST the machinery for a revision of reparations has begun to move. Germany has formally applied to the World Bank at Basel for the appointment of the advisory committee provided for under the Young plan to reëxamine Germany's ability to pay.

Reparations are due to begin again next July, when President Hoover's moratorium expires, but Germany has been loath to make her request at Basel so long as uncertainty prevailed over the status of the short-term debts she owes to foreigners. These are now "frozen"—that is, they cannot be withdrawn except according to agreement, until the end of February. But since these debts amount to no less than $2,500,000,000, foreign ability to reclaim them prior to July is of more immediate consequence to Germany than reparations. Germany was persuaded to make the request to Basel after she had been promised that the post-February status of short-term debts would be inquired into simultaneously by another committee.

France is the holder of only about 5 per cent of these short-term debts, but of about 50 per cent of the reparations debt. Financially, therefore, she is mainly concerned with the protection of reparations. She has taken a strong stand against the notion that the payment of short-term debt should have priority over reparations. Le Temps calls the priority suggestion "monstrous." But Germany's short-term creditors, of whom the most important are private lenders in the United States and Great Britain, have just as strongly taken the reverse stand. To them the regularization of their debts held in Germany has a very close connection with their banking situations, and they hold, moreover, that those who helped to build up Germany so she could pay reparations should not be allowed to suffer for doing that service.

The new announcement does nothing to settle this question. It is a halfway approach to a settlement. But it does promise a meeting of thought when the two committees start to function. The formula, in fact, is reminiscent of the manner in which a similar snag was overcome prior to the meeting of the Young committee, which made the last revision of reparations. Germany wished to see the evacuation of the Rhineland precede a new deal on reparations. Two committees were appointed, and their parallel lines conformed to the Einstein theory of relativity by meeting simultaneously at the Hague conference, which put the Young plan into execution.

May we not see the new committees work together in the same way? Undoubtedly Germany's ability to pay reparations is dependent on the manner in which her short-term foreign creditors treat her. But it means much more than that. Priority arguments in the last few weeks are again inclining Germany to doubt her own ability. The prospect of an invasion upon Germany of creditors released from the freezing arrangement, coupled with the looming shadow of a resumption of reparations, is not reassuring. Faith should be restored by hoisting as the implicit terms of reference for the two committees those wise words which form the conclusion of the Young plan:

> The solution of the reparation problem is not only a German task but is the common interest of all the countries concerned, and it requires the coöperation of all parties. If their attitude should be tinged with antagonism, even with suspicion, or a desire to create or continue one-sided economic discriminations, a settlement perfectly feasible with good will would sooner or later encounter difficulties, so that the long, slow, patient task of reconstruction in Europe would be definitely retarded. For without good faith and mutual confidence all agreements, all guarantees are unavailing.

This warning perhaps will be even more important for statesmen to remember when they come to pass upon the work of the experts and to put it into execution.

Editorial Notes

One learns with mixed emotions that the motion picture industry gets much of its material from self-maintained junk yards. This is commendable economy when applied to "properties" and stage settings, but it ought not to apply to plots.

Some islands in the Atlantic are singing of their ability to export all the fruit they produce. We are not surprised when we learn their name—the Canaries.

It should be a pleasant duty, the Prince of Wales is telling Britons, to buy home products and escape an unpleasant duty on foreign goods.

Fresh fish from Boston is regularly delivered now by airplane in St. Louis. So flying fish are not so rare a thing at that

A British Onlooker's Diary

By WICKHAM STEED

I HAVE been musing upon radio and democracy. Many have done so before without, perhaps, the same stimulus to thought as the British general election affords. Among the influences that led the British electorate to smash the Labor Party on October 27, radio was the most potent. It has already brought a new factor into international life. Henceforth, if it is well managed, its power in national life may be decisive.

Radio in Great Britain is a monopoly. It is controlled by a chartered company over which Parliament has, ultimately, the whip hand. The company's revenue is derived from the licenses which, on payment of 10s., any citizen can get. Advertisements are barred. There are now 4,000,000 license holders. On the modest reckoning that three persons per license listened to the broadcast addresses of the political leaders during the fortnight before the election, those leaders must have spoken to audiences of at least 12,000,000.

In an introduction to the "American Speeches" made by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald over the radio in the United States, Gen. Charles G. Dawes, the American Ambassador to Great Britain, made some shrewd remarks. He said that, for some mysterious reason, the personal magnetism which sometimes deadens the intellectual perception of a crowd in the physical presence of the orator, is not transmitted over the wireless. As a consequence the silent thousands of listeners at the radio intellectually weigh the speech for what it is worth. This is what happened in England. The electorate, intensely interested, weighed the national case against the Labor case and found the latter wanting.

* * *

I took some pains to test the impression made by various speakers upon the "common" people. The Prime Minister, who began and ended the series, moved them by his obvious sincerity and careful abstention from personal abuse. Mr. Clynes, who seemed equally sincere on the other side, but was more declamatory, gained respect for himself and his cause. Mr. Stanley Baldwin seemed to be repeating a lesson carefully learned by heart. His enunciation was too "mouthy," and his tone too "highbrow." He estranged more hearers than he won.

Against the National Government Mr. Lloyd George was scathing and a trifle venomous. The fire of his words carried listeners away—for a moment. After he had spoken I heard one simple workman say: "It sounds all right, but I wonder whether it's true." Sir John Simon and, in slightly lesser degree, Sir Herbert Samuel, the two Liberal leaders, were very persuasive. Their quiet tone and lucid reasoning dispelled doubt. Mr. Philip Snowden spoke with devastating effect. When he had finished there was no discussion. It seemed impossible to gainsay him. Mr. Arthur Henderson, on the other hand, ranted, with the rant of a beaten man who knew that his own mistakes had beaten him. When Mr. Ramsay MacDonald had wound up, without recrimination, all was over but the voting.

What arguments carried most weight with the electors? The first was undoubtedly the plea that national welfare was endangered and that, after recognizing the urgency of retrenchment and agreeing upon a program of drastic economies, the Labor Government had shirked its responsibilities. The second was that if a National Government had not been formed to carry through something less than the economies which Labor had planned and had been afraid to execute, there would have been, by the middle of November, no money to pay anything at all to the unemployed. This revelation was one of Mr. Snowden's sharpest thrusts.

* * *

But the argument which underlay and gave point to all the others was that the Labor Government ran away from its duty because an irresponsible Trades Union Council told it to run away. As Mr. Snowden put it, "It was the dictation of the Trades Union Council and not the dictation of the bankers which broke up the Labor Government."

Writing at the end of August I said that this would be the true underlying issue of the British crisis, and that, though it might be hardly perceptible on the surface, deep down it governed the whole position. This it was that caused the people to revolt. A student of Kipling has pointed out that, in "The Reeds of Runnymede," the poet foreshadowed what took place on October 27, and has remarked that "King or lords or T. U. C., in the end they all learn the same lesson." Kipling's lines run:

> And still when mob or monarch lays
> Too rude a hand on English ways,
> The whisper wakes, the shudder plays,
> Across the reeds at Runnymede.
> And Thames, that knows the moods of kings,
> And crowds and priests and suchlike things,
> Rolls deep and dreadful as he brings
> Their warning down from Runnymede!

J. L. Garvin, never so impressive as when he interprets the national instinct, has put the same idea in other words: "The Trades Union Caucus attempted the General Strike (of 1926) and challenged this General Election. While that junta aspires to master Government, Parliament and the Bank of England, the nation will smash it every time. The Labor Party will revive rapidly when it gets this lesson by heart, but not before."

* * *

The Trades Union Caucus is not the only caucus that may need to be taught a lesson. A French Nationalist writer, who came to England during the election campaign and saw only what he wished to see, sets down the National triumph to the power of the "Tory machine." If the managers of that machine share his view they will court destruction in their turn. In May, 1929, the Tory machine was more powerful and was certainly better supplied with funds than it is now; yet the people, backing Labor against it, threw it out of gear.

Philip Snowden, whose judgment is rarely at fault, wrote on the morrow of the National triumph:

> This is not the end of the Labor Party. It will rise again, though only with new leaders who have vision and courage. But it must be based on a citizen's and not a class outlook. This defeat of the Labor Party will be for its ultimate good if the lessons are learned.

The prophets of the "class struggle" have been discomfited, but the fate of the National Government, no less than the future of the Labor Party, will depend upon ability to take and to keep a citizen's outlook. Despite its huge majority, the MacDonald Administration will be doomed if it submits to the dictation of any caucus, Tory or industrial. The people have elected a Parliament to support a National Prime Minister who asked for a vote of confidence and for a free hand; and the people will expect to be told, simply and frankly, how the free hand is being used, and why.

* * *

If the British Broadcasting Corporation were a private concern, dependent upon advertisers for its revenue, it might be "hobbled" by this or that interest which would desire to use it for private ends. But the 4,000,000 licensees would soon make themselves heard if they were presented only with one side of any given case. They will demand that every critical issue shall be argued out before them so that they may judge of it on its merits. The political education of the masses by radio has come to stay.

To me it seems that we may have here the solution of the democratic problem. Years ago, when manhood suffrage was introduced, a wise statesman said: "Now we must educate our masters." Successful democracy presupposes an enlightened demos. Equally does it require that the enfranchised masses should constantly throw up an aristocracy of leaders whose counsel and leadership can be followed, not blindly, but with discerning decision. Of such an aristocracy the caucus is the worst foe, for caucus rule estranges and eliminates men and women of character and upstanding mind. To such the radio offers an opening. It may prove to be a corrective of caucus and of mob rule alike.

Notes From German Cities

Paris Greets Berlin WHEN the president of the City Council of Paris, M. François Latour, reached the Franco-German frontier on his return journey from a visit to the German capital, he sent the following telegram to Dr. Sahm, the Lord Mayor of Berlin: "At the moment of leaving your country, I hasten to express once again my sincerest thanks for your very kind attention and the warmth of the reception you gave me, which I shall always remember with pleasure. I beg you to give Mrs. Sahm my very kindest regards." To which Dr. Sahm replied: "Many thanks for the telegram you sent on leaving German soil. There is only one feeling here about you and your coworkers' visit—that of joy and gratitude. The road for friendship between Paris and Berlin is open." The recent visit of M. Laval and M. Briand to Berlin, the visit of M. Latour following shortly afterward, and the very hearty wording of the two telegrams exchanged between him and Dr. Sahm are all helping the German people to regard normal, friendly relations between Germany and France as something that is possible and natural.

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Tilsit To Enjoy Drama It is seldom that the average German hears anything of Tilsit, that German town way up in East Prussia on the German-Lithuanian border. And yet, few towns are more German than Tilsit. Like all of them in Germany, it lays great stress on fostering cultural life. It has a charming little theater, but hitherto was able to have only concerts there. Now the city fathers have succeeded in concluding an agreement with the provincial theater management of East and West Prussia which will furnish Tilsit with a theatrical program.

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Makes Things Fireproof The German chemical trust, I. G. Farben, claims to have invented a solution which makes timber, paper, straw, cotton, silk, and other inflammable materials immune from fire. Experiments carried out at the Federal Institute of Physics seem to substantiate this hope. Timber impregnated with the new chemical substance develops in great heat a spongy layer on its surface which grows as the temperature rises. This coat prevents the wood from catching fire. When the flames have been extinguished, the layer can be scratched off and the fresh, white wood appears unharmed underneath. Varnishing or painting the timber does not affect the growth of the protective layer.

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Ready Help For "Winter Help" The social topic of the moment is the "Winter Help"—a comprehensive organization formed to alleviate distress among the unemployed. Never before have the sympathies of the Berlin population been so greatly aroused and so practically manifested. Everywhere the bugle calls of the army of soldiers who were recently placed at the disposal of this joint relief action were heard announcing the approach of the collectors from the corners of the streets along which the house-to-house visitations were to be made. They certainly found more than enough to fill the lorries put at their disposal by the police. Cupboards, clothes presses and linen chests were ransacked. Huge bundles of goods were made up and housewives added provisions of some kind. The large daily papers report gratifying subscriptions. One large shoe company has given 100,000 marks as the first installment of a quarter of a million. A well-known restaurant announced its intention of feeding 500 indigent persons daily. A popular newspaper has undertaken to have bread sold at several depots at ten pfennigs a loaf less than at the ordinary bakers. And these are only a few examples of the general attitude.

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Great Houses From Huts German architects have been encouraged by a competition just opened to design a "growing house"—that is, a house which starts as a hut or tiny bungalow and can be added to until it grows into a full-fledged house. Millions of Germans own a little patch of garden with a tiny hut located on the outskirts of the cities. But many of the huts are far too small and shaky to allow their owners to live in them. A method is now sought by which these huts can be converted into houses. If that were possible, countless Germans could enjoy living on their own land, where they could plant vegetables. This would be a help to the unemployed and would also relieve the housing shortage. The "growing house" is in line with the "growing furniture" sold in Germany. The latter consists of a small original piece which, by adding further sections, gradually develops in size and usefulness.